The Daily and Weekly Commercial—
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2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 30. WEEKLY EDITION. JUNE 3, 1876.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1876.

Morrison's Abortion Before the House.

The House to-day, under a tacit agreement, took up that Democratic monstrosity called a tariff bill, to enable Morrison, its author, to speak in its support, and Burchard, a Republican, against it. Judge Kelley will be allowed, I suppose, the bill will then be permitted to quietly vanish out of sight. The Democrats have had their fill of this subject.

A Movement in Favor of Hon. R. B. Carnahan for Judge.

Another attempt will be made to get up the McCandless Retirement bill to morrow, and with a prospect of better success. A strong petition, numerously signed by influential citizens of Pittsburgh, was received here to day in support of R. B. Carnahan, Esq., of Pittsburgh, ex United States Attorney, for the Judgeship now filled by Wilson McCandless. It will be laid before the President to-morrow. The contest, however, lies between Ketchum and Logan.

Belknap's Furniture Packed.

In anticipation of the action of the Senate and the courts, whatever that may be, General Belknap has had his furniture packed ready for prompt shipment. It is stored in his parlors, where but a few months ago the fashion of the Capital thronged upon the evenings of the War Secretary's levees.

The Fight Over the Erie Postmastership is in *statu quo*. Governor Hartranft's participation in the contest was simply a letter of introduction of General Walker to the Postmaster General, but indicating no hostility towards Mr. Garfield.

Dead Lock on the Silver Question.

There is a dead lock on the silver question, and the Committee on Banking and Currency, in the meantime, are backward about coming to the rescue in a suitable bill. The programme favored at the Treasury is an authorization to be granted the Secretary to increase the amount of subsidiary coin to be issued to $35,000,000, in addition to the $25,000,000 to take up the fractional currency, the bullion to be purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury with legal tender notes, and the resulting coin to be exchanged at par for legal tenders, or to be paid out in the ordinary disbursements of the Treasury. This, it is stated, would not lock up more than $250,000 of legal tenders. After the experience already acquired, it is believed at the Treasury that not more than $25,000,000 in fractional notes will come in. It will, therefore, be necessary in fixing the amount by legislation to take this important fact into consideration. The bulk of the balance, it is believed, has been destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1876.

The District Judgeship.

The recommendation of Mr. Carnahan to succeed Judge McCandless, signed by the bar of Pittsburgh, was handed to the President to-day. The President read it over, and remarked that he knew of Mr. Carnahan; that the papers would be filed with others in the case. In point of political influence and support of the profession, outside of Pittsburgh, Judge Ketchum leads. He is ardently supported by every Pennsylvania Republican in Congress. General Cameron headed a visit to the President in his behalf some days ago. He also has the favor of the President. Judge Logan's strength comes entirely through Judge McKennan and Jenkins, Democrats, who are particularly, whose name has weight in a judicial appointment. As Judge Logan presides in a Democratic district, and has about six years to run, it is thought sound policy here to keep him where he is. At this juncture it would be difficult to determine who will gain the place. We have stated Judge Logan, but Ketchum is constantly gaining in strength, and his friends are very confident.

Reduction of Internal Revenue Districts.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has decided to fix the reduction of internal revenue districts at one hundred and thirty-one. The adjustment of the service to this number allots ten districts to Pennsylvania. There are now sixteen. The first schedule, arranged on the basis of nine districts in Pennsylvania, was published here in these dispatches some weeks ago. There has been no change in the Eastern districts. The Western have been somewhat modified, and stand as follows: Seventh district, counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Cameron and Crawford; Eighth district, Venango, Mercer, Clarion and Lawrence; Ninth district, Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Washington, Greene and Armstrong; Tenth district, Westmoreland, Fayette, Indiana, Cambria, Jefferson and Clearfield. It is revised plan the locations of the collectors' offices in the districts are not named. The committee will either report in favor of authorizing the President to make the rearrangement on the basis of one hundred and thirty-one districts, or embody the entire schedule as an amendment. The result will be the same.

Dead Lock on Appropriations.

The failure to agree in conference on the Consular and Diplomatic bill is ominous of a dead lock on the appropriations. Both committees are determined. It looks now as if adjournment were a thing in the remote future.

Passage of McCandless Retirement Bill.

The bill for the retirement of Judge McCandless finally passed to-day by the small majority of six. At one stage it was practically defeated, and but for the exertions of Representatives Sobieski, Dwight and Dr. Wolfe, of the Beaver district, would have failed. Messrs. Hall, Marshal, and McCandless, Clerk of the Court, were on the floor, and also urged the passage. Mr. Hopkins also worked the Democrats up to the sticking point. The bill was enrolled several weeks ago. It will doubtless be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses to-morrow, if there is a session, but will probably not reach the President until Monday, as he expects to be absent in Baltimore to-morrow. Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court, is now in New York, and will sit in court at Trenton next week. Prior to leaving, however, he placed these resignations of Judge McCandless, which, as stated in these dispatches some weeks ago, he held for some time, in the hands of the President, to go into effect on the signing of the bill of retirement. Marshal Hall called on the President this evening and presented a letter from Judge McKennan, the contents of which, however, have not been ascertained, though it is believed to have reference to the appointment of a successor to Judge McCandless.

Mr. Blaine's Explanation.

The manner of Mr. Blaine's explanation of the package he received from Robinson, before the Committee on Judiciary to-day, made a very favorable impression, and no one could doubt that the package contained just what he said it did—bonds, maps and prospectus of certain coal lands. When he further, under oath, had the statement he made heretofore in the House made part of the record, and affirmed it without any mental reservation or evasion whatever, not a member of the committee doubted his sincerity. The impression now is that the committee, in their report, will unanimously exculpate him.

A Pension for Dr. General Jackson.

A few weeks ago a petition, numerously signed by influential citizens of Pittsburgh, was submitted to the House of Representatives, asking a pension for Dr. Jackson, a well-known character in that community. The committee have made a favorable report. From this it appears that Andrew Jackson, the memorialist, is about sixty-six years old, and is very poor, receiving a considerable portion of his support from the voluntary contributions of a military company, which, since prior to the Mexican war, he has accompanied and ministered to. His color and age bar his regular enlistment, yet with the company which Colonel Samuel Black led into and through the Mexican war, during two years he shared the dangers and toils, and in the battle-field or the hospital, caring for the wounded, the sick and the dying, he faithfully and well performed full duty as a soldier or a nurse. In the war of 1861 and 1862, before colored troops were accepted, he had entered the service, and for four years again he fully performed full military duty, and incurred more than the ordinary dangers of war during two of the four years he spent in the military service. During the last one he was confined in Libby prison, and while there was indefatigable in labors to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-prisoners, and during this confinement and service in the military service his health was so broken that he is unable to provide for himself. Although not regularly enlisted, the committee thinks he is a proper subject for the bounty of the Government.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1876.

And Kerr, Too.

Harvey, to whom the money was paid by Greene for his appointment in the army, is expected here to-morrow, and it is ascertained that he will testify that he paid the money, six hundred dollars, for the commission to Lieutenant C. Kerr, now Speaker of the House of Representatives. This virtuous statesman, elected by the Democrats to preside over their body, from all appearances has a fine show of following in the footsteps of the paternal parent of John Wilkes Booth Hambleton and Sugar-man-dan-Grant Fuzhugh.

S Newton Pettis,

a aspirant for Congressional honor in the Crawford, Pa., district, has been here trying to work up a little Government patronage in his behalf. He had a lengthy interview with the Postmaster General, in the hopes of dislodging a few cross-roads postmasters. It is ascertained that Mr. Pettis' wishes will not be acceded to. He returned home so advised from authoritative quarters.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1876.

The New War Secretary.

Secretary Cameron will not arrive here until to-morrow night or Wednesday morning. He will then have a conference with the President, and determine as to his acceptance of the patfolio of the Department of War.

The Kerr Investigation.

The witness Harney, who is alleged to have paid the money to Kerr for the appointment of Green into the army, testified to-day and charged Kerr point blank with having received a bribe for his services. Mr. Kerr appeared by counsel, and was much agitated during the investigation. He subsequently denied the allegations, but in a hesitating, equivocal way which did him no good. His counsel are now preparing a defense in which it is proposed to depreciate the character of the witness. It is quite sure, however, that he cannot be made out worse than nine-tenths of the irresponsible characters whose testimony against Republicans was swallowed whole. In this connection it is well to remember that the blundering Clymer committee rushed in an arraignment of Belknap upon uncorroborated testimony entirely. They should now impeach Mr. Kerr in order to be consistent.

Five Hundred Knights Templar

of Washington leave here to-morrow to participate in the grand parade on Wednesday at Philadelphia.

The Appointment of Supervisor Tutton to succeed Mr. Comly as Collector of the port at Philadelphia, is not so certain as a few days ago. The President has now some charges filed against him under consideration.

The Judgeship of the Western District will doubtless be disposed of this week. It is ascertained that Judge McKennan still entertains the same high opinion of Judge Ketchum as expressed in his letter of recommendation of that gentleman several days ago for the proposed central district of Pennsylvania. Judge McKennan, therefore, is neutral as regards Ketchum or Logan. It is also ascertained that Judge Strong holds Judge Ketchum in high estimation, and whilst in favor of Judge Logan, of Greensburg, will not persist in pressing him. It was stated yesterday at times in these dispatches that while Judge Logan was the person practically decided upon, that Judge Ketchum had the favor of the President to a certain extent which matters have taken, should there be no change, renders Judge Ketchum more prominent than Judge Logan in connection with the succession.

The Senate Votes Jurisdiction.

The Senate having voted jurisdiction by 37 to 29, ordered the managers and the respondent to appear on Thursday, and rejected the plea of the respondent against jurisdiction, the result will be that the counsel for the respondent will ask the dismissal of the case on the grounds that two-thirds did not vote for jurisdiction, and therefore a conviction would be impossible. This point was raised by Mr. Christiancy in the Senate to-day, and wassupported by Mr. Conkling, but was completely demolished by Morton, Thurman and Wright, Morton asking the question if the House had simply settled the law that the question of guilt or innocense was only to be determined between themselves and their conscientious flesh the Senators from Pennsylvania voted for jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1876.

MR. RUTAN TO BE CONSUL AT FLORENCE.

The President has nominated Mr. James S. Rutan, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Florence, Italy, *vice* Mr. Wirt Sykes, withdrawn; also, Mr. George W. Patton as United States Marshal for West Virginia, and Mr. Robert P. Richardson as postmaster of St. Joseph, Mo.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day struckout of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill the sections providing for ten per cent. reduction of salaries of all executive departments, prohibiting political assessments, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to make a reduction of ten per cent. in salaries of all employees, and prohibiting the employment of any persons except those for whom specific appropriations are made.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

The committee investigating the Blaine bond business met to day, when a resolution, offered by Mr. Hurd, was agreed to, to the effect that the resolution of the committee authorizing the sub committee to conduct the investigation did not authorize any investigation of the question whether corrupt use of bonds was made to procure legislation favorable to the Little Rock and Arkansas bonds which came into the possession of the Union Pacific Company. On motion of Mr. Lynd, the committee then proceeded to hear the objection made by Mr. Lawrence to Sickles' answering the question in dispute was well taken, and must be sustained.

The sub-Committee on Expenditures in the War Department met this afternoon and recalled Asa P. Robinson who testified that he had read the testimony of Amos Curry before the committee. Witness never told Curry that the package which witness brought to Blaine from Caldwell contained bonds, or that it was an installment of bonds; had often talked with Curry in a social way, and might some time have said that the package may have contained bonds, but never knew what it did contain; witness did not consider himself responsible for whatever inferences Curry may have drawn from the conversation. He considered Curry a man of veracity and good moral character.

Curry was recalled and repeated his former testimony, that Robinson had told him that the package contained bonds. Witness submitted two telegrams just received from his wife in Arkansas, setting forth that she had read in the papers Robinson's statement about the story, and saying that Robinson did say the package contained bonds, as she was present with Curry at the time Robinson made the statement. Witness said that Robinson and himself were on good and intimate terms with each other, and he considered Robinson a man of truth and veracity, never having heard his reputation for veracity called in question before.

Mr. Blaine said he had understood that the committee had summoned Caldwell from London, and assuming that to be correct, he desired to know if the committee intended to keep this matter open till Caldwell should arrive. He thought the committee should report upon this matter now.

Mr. Hunton, the Chairman, said that the matter of summoning Caldwell was in charge of the full Judiciary Committee, and not of the sub-committee, and he could not state what their purpose was.

Mr. Blaine said if there were no more witnesses to be heard upon this matter, he would offer himself as a witness. After some discussion he was allowed to make a statement, confining himself to the package spoken of; and he was sworn and made the following statement:

Mr. CHAIRMAN—It is entirely true that in the spring of 1871 Robinson delivered to me in the Speaker's parlor a package. I should think that package was about eighteen or twenty inches long, and about four inches in diameter. I received his card while sitting in the Speaker's chair; as soon as it became convenient, I went out and met him in the Speaker's parlor. He handed me the package, and said, "This is a package which Caldwell handed me for you." The package was done up carelessly in brown paper, the ends tied down, and tied, I should say, although I cannot tell precisely at this date of time, in a very loose manner. I chatted with him a moment about the condition of the Fort Smith road, and somewhat about coal lands in the Arkansas Valley. He then wanted to see some member of the House. I have forgotten whom. I told him I would have the privilege of the floor, and he went in with me. As I passed up to the chair I threw the bundle down carelessly; it lay there until the House adjourned, and I took it down in the lower private room that I had. It lay there for months. It was a package of maps, some description pamphlets and some descriptive sketches; I mean some of those made by individuals and not published, showing the coal fields in the Arkansas Valley. I was considered at that time by Caldwell and others that there would be quite a speculation in buying these bonds, and those were all that I ever saw of them. How I could be got in one body. As the sections were taken alternately, it was hard to get a large tract together, and a very few thousand dollars would buy a considerable quantity of them. I think the company offered them at five or six dollars an acre. This was sent to me as a prospectus and a general description of the country and virtues of the speculation. I did not give a great deal of attention to it. I had some computations made as to the cost of hauling the lines in the valley should be from the Arkansas river, and how much it would cost by the time it got by rail to the Mississippi river. That is the whole thing was that I did not embark in it. That is all there was in the whole story of the package. There was nothing any more mysterious in it than I should hand this book to the Chairman. It was delivered in a crowd, carried into the House and thrown down without care, and I lay in my room with a miscellaneous lot of papers probably for a year, referring to it every now and then. Robinson never delivered me a bond of the Fort Smith road. I never had a bond, either in Washington or any other place. I desire to make that statement as broad as it can be made in every shape and form, both interrogatory and declaratory. Mr. Chairman, while I am here, I desire to repeat under oath, in relation to this entire $64,000 charge, the statement made by me on the floor of the House. It is in parts, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, as the iron-clad oath says.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1876.

MR. BLAINE EXPLAINS.

Ex-Speaker Blaine, in reply to inquiries concerning the article in the New York Sun of to-day stating that some six or seven years ago some friends of mine in Boston desired to make a small investment in the North Pacific enterprise, and as the Vice President of the road, Hon. R. D. Rice, was a near neighbor of mine in Augusta, it was thought I might find out where and how the purchase could be made. In one or two instances I heard of interests being for sale, but nothing was done. Finally, in the autumn of 1875, a definite interest was for sale, and it was brought to my attention, with accompanying plans and statements showing the prospective profits. As it was a road chartered by Congress, deriving its franchise and grants directly from Congress, I was liable at any time to apply to Congress for future favors, I did not myself entertain for a moment the idea of becoming interested in it. But some friends of mine, not wishing such an investment, and as they had the same right that any other private citizen had to own in the enterprise, I communicated the facts to them precisely as they had been given to me. A few days after I was notified that they would be glad to purchase, and a certificate of deposit or cashier's check for $25,000 was placed in my hands, "in trust," as the receipt shows, to hand over to the person proposing to sell, who to date time will doubtless appear in himself. The certificate was to be taken in the name of Elisha Atkins, one of the most prominent and honorable merchants in Boston. It was upon finding therewith that the North Pacific interest was in some way pledged, or hypothecated, or embarrassed as to title, and the matter ran along for over a year, and finally came to a head. The matter in full, with interest, was returned to Mr. Warren Fisher, with whom the negotiation was had, and the holder of the North Pacific interest realized on the possible found another purchaser, of whom I know nothing. This is simply the whole of the transaction, out of which a sensation is attempted by the New York Sun connection with it was purely of a friendly character. I had not the remotest interest in it in any shape or form, and had no intention of ever understanding that I should become interested in it. The transaction was of course regarded by me as in every way proper, otherwise I should most certainly never have advised and urged the case of my friends to hold in trust until the transaction should be consummated between the parties. "I am very glad," continued Mr. Blaine, "that the article which the *Sun* published proves on its face that I would not touch the investment. I could easily have purchased had I been willing, but I had no reason to consider advisable for me to make. From first to last, in all the legislation touching Pacific Railroads, never had an interest of a penny in one of them, in any of their branches, directly or indirectly. In a private letter, if anywhere, a man will speak unguardedly, and this letter, every word of which I can recall to-day, proves conclusively that when a Pacific Railroad interest was offered with brilliant promises of great profit, I declared that I could not touch it. I think the *Sun* in publishing this private letter has supplied a valuable proof of my official integrity in the matter. All these attacks," resumed Mr. Blaine, after a slight pause, "are intended to malign the people with the belief that I have large wealth, and that it has been acquired since I entered Congress. The moderate property which I own was almost entirely inherited from a fortunate investment in coal lands in my native Monongahela Valley, in Western Pennsylvania, made some years before I first ran for Congress. I notice many papers whose editors never saw me and know nothing of my affairs, glibly put my property down at a round million. The utmost my property would bring to-day would not amount to a fifth part of that sum. I can say with the strictest truth that, all things considered, I am not to-day as well off, pecuniarly, as the day I entered Congress, in December, 1863. Had I not remained in Congress I would to-day, in my judgment, have had a large fortune, as business enterprises were offered me at my command if I could have attended to them, have resulted most favorably. But every friend knows that neither my income, nor my expenditures, nor my habits of life imply or suggest the possession of a fortune, or of anything, indeed, beyond a moderate competency."

THE CHARGE AGAINST SPEAKER KERR.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department this afternoon examined in secret A. H. Green, relative to the charge against Speaker Kerr. He merely confirmed the statement already published, that he expressed to Lawrence Harvey his desire to obtain a commission in the army, and that Harvey said it would cost money, and arranged an interview with Kerr, through whose influence the commission was obtained. Green also testified that he paid Harvey $600 for his services, but beyond that he knew nothing. Speaker Kerr does not seem to disturbed about the matter, nor does any one suppose that he is in the least degree connected with the improper transaction, and it is believed that Harvey, when examined, will in no way improperly implicate him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1876.

A WITNESS SWEARS THAT HE PAID KERR FOR AN APPOINTMENT.

Lawrence Harney, in obedience to a summons, appeared this morning before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, to testify in relation to the allegations against Speaker Kerr. The committee postponed the examination until one o'clock. Harney said he did not think he could be present at that time, as he was suffering with neuralgia and would have to go to his room and lie down. Mr. Clymer, Chairman of the committee, informed Harney he need not leave the room, as he could rest upon the sofa, and the room would be darkened and a guard placed at the door to prevent visitors knocking for admission. This accommodation was agreeable to the witness and he remained.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department assembled at one o'clock to-day. Speaker Kerr was present, attended by Representatives Lord, Morrison, Hereford and Springer as personal friends, and by R. K. Elliott as counsel. Lawrence Harney was sworn and examined by Representative Bass. He testified that he was for five years employed in the Appraiser's office in New York, but in 1866 he was Assistant Doorkeeper of the House. He had known Green for sixteen years. The first conversation he had with Green in regard to procuring a second lieutenancy in the army was in the spring of 1866, in the House, but he would not tell anything of a confidential nature.

Mr. Bass hoped the witness would be compelled to tell everything.

Mr. Clymer declared that the question must be fully answered. Witness, in answer to repeated questions, entreated the committee to excuse him from answering the question. He wanted to know what the committee could do if he did not answer, and Mr. Clymer responded that was for the committee to determine.

Speaker Kerr here remarked that if there was anything in connection with him making this matter confidential, the witness need not so regard it, but he expected the witness to tell the truth.

Witness—If Mr. Kerr wants me to tell the truth, I will do so.

Mr. Bass—Tell what took place between you and Green with regard to the payment of money.

Witness—Green said to me that if I procured a commission for him, he would pay me. I told Green that it was at that time impossible to get, but I would search among the members of the House to see whether there was a vacancy. I found no vacancy until I saw Kerr, and then I spoke to him about it. He said he had already made a nomination for his district, but the candidate had not come forward. Green stated to me that if Kerr obtained the appointment for him he would pay him for it. I had a conversation with Kerr at his house, at his invitation, and told him that Green came from New York State, and that I was a Republican and Green was a Republican, but not an active one. I also told him that Green had good qualifications for the place, and Kerr seemed pleased with Green's recommendations, but he wanted Green to obtain Democratic indorsement, so, if a Democratic constituent should question the propriety of the appointment, he could show it was by Democratic influence. Green came to me again and stated that Kerr now thought he could get the appointment for me if I would have to pay him, when he said if the appointment was worth anything it was worth $500. I said I would not be found out in that sum, but could raise $400. Kerr did not seem pleased with the latter amount. I saw Captain Green that evening. I told him Kerr would take $500 but he was short that much money, and all he could raise was $400. I said we will make it $450. Green counted me $400 in $5, $10 and $20 notes, and stated he found he could not raise me $10 more. I took that amount and added $40 more to it. Green subsequently forwarded me from New York $40 in registered letter to reimburse me to that amount, which I had advanced on his account. To the best of my recollection I saw or found Green one afternoon between three and four o'clock Kerr came to me when I was on duty at the east door of the House of Representatives, and told me to step into the leading near the doorway said: "Harney, I will take that money now." I gave him the money, which he put into his pocket and immediately left the room, going to the Department to make the appointment. Witness testified that he went three times to see Kerr, and Green accompanied him once; that he introduced Green to Kerr in the hall of the House; the arrangement was made within ten days. Kerr never, to the knowledge of witness, spoke to Green about appointments.

Q—When did you first disclose the circumstances affecting the subject of investigation?

A—It was in the Appraisers office, and to William A. Darling, one of the most honest of men. [Laughter.] Yes, he was honest, for he never sold an appointment and never got a dollar for his services. He had done. I made an allusion to the Democrats at Washington who were engaged in the business of investigations, when the Democrats themselves were more guilty than they were. About two months ago Moore called on me in the Appraiser's office, and showed me a copy of an anonymous letter written to Kerr. I told Moore I knew nothing of it directly or indirectly. I further said I knew Speaker Kerr to be a fine gentleman. Moore said that Kerr would have a committee to investigate the matter, and the sooner the better. I did not want to come before this committee, but I did so because the necessity arose.

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THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

The sub-Judiciary Committee met again to-day, and continued its investigation into the $64,000 bond charge against ex-Speaker Blaine. J. F. Maguire, of Washington, testified that in March, 1875, he was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, with J. F. Wilson and J. C. S. Harrison. Wilson went out of the room and Harrison said: "Maguire, can tell you something that will make those fellows in the Union Pacific squirm." Mr. Harrison then asked witness if he had seen some caricatures in one of the papers regarding Mr. Blaine up a tree.

Witness said he knew all about that pictures. When Mr. Wilson came in Mr. Harrison said: "Maguire knows all about Blaine." Wilson said: "You must not say anything about that for it will ruin Blaine and hurt the Republican party." Witness said he led them to believe he knew all about it when he really knew nothing only what he had just heard them say. Witness knew nothing whatever of his own knowledge about Blaine's connection with these bonds. Saw Wilson after he testified here and asked him to explain what he meant by saying to witness in New York that "it would ruin Blaine if this story got out." Wilson said he only meant that a such a story was told and talked about, it would become scandal and ruin Blaine, whether true or not; witness repeated this to Darling, who knew just as much or as little of any connection Blaine had with the bonds referred to.

W. P. Denckle, of New York, testified that he was a contractor on the Little Rock and Fort Smith road, in 1871, and was to receive bonds as compensation for his services, but sold his contract out to Warren Fisher, who agreed to pay him in bonds and $105,000 in stock; witness sold the bonds and found the stock was worthless; he traded some of the bonds for land, and some he loaned to a friend, who returned him nothing whatever of seventy-five bonds of that road going into the Union Pacific Company; he handed over a draft of $1,000 to Fisher, which was paid; Fisher told him he got $400 in cash

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

IN VIEW of the fact that the Democrats propose to cripple the Government service by cutting down the necessary clerical force in the departments, the heads of departments have very properly decided to make the discharges ordered by the House from the Democratic clerks only. Let them drink of their own chalice.

THE *Iron Age*, discussing the position of charcoal iron, is of opinion that there is one thing which will operate against it in the future, and that is that some coke irons are found to answer for purposes for which heretofore it was deemed necessary to have at least a portion of charcoal irons. One of these uses is in the manufacture of Bessemer steel.

IT is not to our credit, as a commercial nation, that of the twenty-five vessels chartered in New York, on Saturday last, to carry grain to Europe, only six were American. Eight were Norwegian, and seven Italian, two British and two Austrian. It is too painfully apparent that the ocean carrying trade is yet measurably controlled by foreign countries.

THERE have been exported from New York this year, since January 1, 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, against less than 6,400,000 at the same time last year. The New York *Times* believes that the perfection of the system of grading grain, recently established, supplemented by the erection of elevators at the various termini of the railways, will do much to centralize the grain trade of the Western States in that city, and ultimately make it the largest depot in the world for the storage as well as for the sale of grain.

IT is intended to have an historical commemoration of the birth of the nation by forming a loan collection to illustrate, in connection with Independence Hall and the National Museum, the early history of the original thirteen States. This exhibition will supplement that at Independence Hall, where are illustrated the immediate events of 1776. The time selected for the opening of the exhibition is the 7th of June, the one hundredth anniversary of the day on which RICHARD HENRY LEE offered in Congress the resolution for independence.

THE Horicon Iron Works, situated near Ticonderoga, New York, which have been idle for some time, have just been sold to an English capitalist, now in this country, seeing the mills of Providence and the fabrics they turn out, said that if he owned mills in Lancashire he would at once return to England and sell out. It is to be hoped that the time of future may see every American factory busy.

WHILE commercial pursuits, taken as a whole, have not of late yielded as profitable returns as usual, and while the depression always occasioned by the reaction after a great war is still felt in all parts of the country, and owing to the complex relations of a world-wide commerce, the depression extends to all the commercial nations of the world, yet, according to the last annual report of the New York Produce Exchange, just published, the country is, however, slowly, and with painful economy, "repairing the waste of our great conflict, and that such wise legislation as will eventually restore our currency to the metallic standard, and with another season of good crops, which are the real sources of our wealth, we may hope to enter upon a new era of progress and prosperity."

CERTAIN recent developments in Mississippi would seem to indicate that, by a determined effort, that State can be rescued from the White Leaguers by the Republicans at the November election. At all events the loyal people of that United States must not suffer themselves to be discouraged because their [illegible]. The fraud and violence then practiced are well known to the people of the North. The United States Court at Jackson, timid as it is, with a Democratic Grand Jury, has already indicted some of the Democratic leaders. The next election is for a President and members of Congress. Counting he votes in Mississippi under fraud and violence, is one thing, counting them in Washington is another. Let the Republicans of that State organize and harmonize, and we believe their efforts to redeem the State will be crowned with success.

THE Philadelphia *Times* presents statistics showing that the attendance at the Centennial Exhibition in that city gives very little promise of pecuniary profit, at least compares favorably with the attendance at other international exhibitions. The number of paying visitors during the first fourteen days footed up 258,555, or a little more than a quarter of a million, giving a daily average of 18,468. During the first fourteen days at the London exhibition of 1851, the paid admissions numbered 285,964, an average of 20,429 daily. At Paris, in 1867, they were but 125,414, or 8,958 daily. At Vienna there was no register of the attendance on the opening day nor on the fourteenth day of the exhibition, but the intervening twelve days they paid admissions aggregated 62,034, a daily average of only 5,170. It thus appears that the daily attendance at our exhibition, exclusive of exhibitors and employees and those holding complimentary passes, is more than three times as great as that at Vienna during the first fortnight, more than twice as great as at Paris, and almost equal to the average of the successful London exhibition.

THE earliest associated press dispatches concerning the recent negro massacre in West Feliciana, Louisiana, announced that the colored people were in arms, threatening to murder the entire white population. We predicted, then, that the result would be an indefinite number of negroes killed, without the loss probably of a single white man. And so it proves. Some sixty colored men were killed, more than that number driven from their homes, and, so far as yet learned, not a white person injured. A letter from that place, under date of May 24, to the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, gives the following particulars of the horrible affair:

In the first place, two men from West Feliciana *were taken out and hung in* Mississippi. They were charged (for form sake) with the killing of a storekeeper named Aronson. Now, as to the killing of Aronson: He was ordered by the Regulators some four weeks since to leave the place, as he was in the habit of buying chickens, eggs, hogs, etc., from negroes. Planters aver that he bought stolen property. On the 11th inst. he was killed in his own store, and a colored boy clerking for him was shot and also severely wounded. On the 13th all the Regulating clans from East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, and Wilkinson county, assembled near Laurel Hill, Parish of Jackson, and, after listening to the harangue of their leaders, they divided into squads of fifty, visiting every plantation in the neighborhood, and committing deeds which would shame a savage. On the Patrick plantation a squad of about eighty Regulators, armed with improved Winchester repeaters, murdered all that were found in their quarters, and inflicted every species of violence on the negro women. On this place twenty-three men were butchered, four of them being men eighty years old. The hunt was continued for three days, and whenever a negro was found he was either shot or hung. On the road to Fort Adams, through negroes having retreated into an old building, were all slaughtered. The wounded among the negroes suffered greatly, not less than thirty-five being out in the cane-brake without medical attendance. Last night an attempt was made by an armed body of Regulators to assassinate Senator Weber. They called him out at twelve o'clock and filled his house full of bullets. The negroes are deserting en masse. Merchants are without food, having left all their stocks and chattels among their persecutors. The assertion made by the Democrats that the Regulators were acting as a posse comitatus is a base fabrication. The Sheriff turned out only after the killing took place.

And the Democratic press sneers over the "bloody shirt."

THE dethronement of the Sultan of Turkey was probably occasioned by his persistent efforts to violate the laws of the Koran by declaring that his own son, YOUSSOUFF, should be his successor. The old Turkish party, the ulemas or priests, and the softas or churchmen, entered their protest against the project, and declared that MOHAMMED MURAD was the only lawful successor of ABDUL AZIZ according to the Koran which, faithful to the necessities of islamism, that lived and conquered only by the sword, ordered that in every family, and especially in the reigning ones, the power should be always transmitted to the strongest and ablest. Some ten months ago an important command in the army was given by the Sultan to his son YOUSSOUFF, a mere lad of sixteen years of age, who was made a Division General, and presided at a review of the whole Turkish army. Instead of increasing the popularity of the young Prince, this measure hurt the religious feelings of the Moslems. The old Turkish party increased its strength, surrounded at Constantinople the Sultan's palace, and compelled him to change his Grand Vizier and the other members of his Cabinet. During all that time nobody seemed to care anything about MOHAMMED MURAD, the son of the Sultan ABDUL MEDJID, and the only lawful heir presumptive. This young man was aware of the cruel usages of the seraglio, and he knew that, in order to illegally secure the throne to his son YOUSSOUFF, the Sultan would not hesitate to apply, even in the latter part of the nineteenth century, the summary processes of the harem, and order the strangling of his nephew. Hence the latter fled and disappeared alike from the political scene and from Constantinople. Now he has been called from his hiding place by his friends, and declared Sultan by a popular revolution, an event unknown in Turkey, until this day. It remains to be seen in what spirit the European Powers will accept the dynastic change. If the Sultan is consistent with his own character, and with the policy of his party, fanaticism will henceforth rule in Turkey. The ultimate solution of the case will doubtless be the armed intervention of the Great Powers, and the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.

THE prevalent talk about an irrepressible conflict between capital and labor originates in a serious error. There is no conflict between labor and capital as such, and the assertion of it in a merely theoretical way leads to many pernicious results in practice. We do not say that the allegation of a conflict is a mistake merely in the sense that capital, being nothing more than accumulated labor, the antagonism lies between two forms of labor—the labor of the past, which has been saved and applied to new industry, and the labor of the present. That view of the case is undoubtedly true, but it turns after all upon a mere question of words. Neither do we mean that the interests of the manual laborer and of the man of property are in the long run identical, which may also be true, but this "long run" is so very long that the truth has very little immediate or practical importance. The whirligig of time no doubt in this as in other things brings round its revenges, showing that many things which fancy themselves inimical are in reality the best of friends. What we mean is, that in the phrase "the conflict of capital and labor," the words "capital" and "labor" are both of them given a comprehensiveness of meaning which suggests a falsity. There is a great deal of capital in the world which stands in no direct relation to labor, and a great deal of labor which stands in no direct relation to capital. Our most numerous class of workingmen, the farmers, are laborers, but, owning their own farms, they are capitalists as well. A very large part of our mechanical laborers, who work for themselves—millers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, coopers, weavers, painters, and others—are also both capitalists and laborers. They buy their own materials, own their own implements, and prepare their own products, as independent producers, seeking no man's leave, and taking the chances of success or failure, each on his own hook. But in none of these cases is there any conflict of labor and capital, unless the men engaged in them may be regarded as at war with themselves, since this would be to suppose that the farmer as proprietor of the soil and of his cattle and ploughs has a quarrel with the farmer as working the soil, driving the cattle and reaping the grain; or to suppose that the carpenter who owns the shop and its contents is battling with the carpenter who pushes the plane and the saw. The very conception is an absurdity, and shows that the words "capital" and "labor" are taken in too wide an acceptation. Both of them include large classes who have no more conflict with each other than the right hand has with the which it is fed. Whatever conflict may exist, is not in the relation of capital to labor, but in the relation of employer to employed, or between the class, whether capitalists or not, who pay a stipulated price for the services of labor, and the class, not by any means the entire class of laborers, who furnish that service. This distinction is important because, in the first place, it narrows considerably the scope of the conflict; and, in the second place, because it does away with the mischievous generalization which represents large classes of the community as in a state of hostility, who really do not come in contact with each other at all. The conflict between labor and capital is really confined to those who directly buy and sell labor in the open market, and the issue in whether the bargain to be struck between them can be equitably determined, as almost all other bargains are determined, by competition under the ordinary laws of supply and demand. A great many of the politic economists, backed by the masters of enterprise, and pushing a certain principle to its extreme results, maintain that the rate of wages will best be left to the arbitrament of that principle. On the other hand, a great many political economists, backed by the large mass of workingmen, maintain, and somewhat soundly, that the conditions on which the parties to the bargain enter are not equal, inasmuch as the employer has the advantage in the superior mobility of his means of action, while the employed is handicapped by his poverty, his fixity of position, and his fecundity. Competition is, or may be, admitted on both sides to be the best general regulator of the terms of exchange, without touching the point at which the issue in the case arises. That point is the respective conditions of the competitors. The employers, it is said by their opponents, play with loaded dice, or rather with weapons ready made to their hands, while the employed enter the arena with no weapons at all, save the mere ability to combine, which is not itself always practicable. Nor is there any doubt that there is a preponderance of advantage with the employer. The advantage consists in the ease with which his means of action, or his capital, may be transferred to the best market, while the mere action of the laborer, or his labor, is sluggish and transferable with extreme difficulty to the places where it is wanted, or may be effective. This facility of transfer includes facility of combination, which *enables comp'oyers, not only* because they are fewer in number, but also because they are less fettered in movement, to overreach the inert laboring masses, unable from a thousand causes to appeal to the best markets. It is a painful fact that while industry has made the most stupendous progress, the share of the class which is one of its principal levers has by no means kept pace with the advance. The important question is, how this disparity of equipment may be lessened and corrected. Everybody seems to look more or less in the direction of a better education of the employed classes, and on a proper organization for the means of adjustment.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May, 30 1876.

A Long Session Certain.

The most determined advocates of an early adjournment, now give up all hopes of getting away before July or August, and others even put the day as remote as September. A large number of Democrats in the House are anxious for a recess over the conventions. Several informal conferences have been held on the subject, but it has been thought best to have the proposition emanate from the Republican side. The Republicans, on the other hand, do not appear to entertain any thoughts in that direction at present, at least preferring to sit the session through. In the meantime, the proper officers of both Houses are desirous of having ten days or two weeks in which to put the halls in their summer dress.

The Impeachment Trial.

In regard to the impeachment trial, the Senators are in favor of going on, thinking that it can be disposed of in a few weeks. According to the counsel for the respondent, however, a large number of witnesses will be produced, and with the many delays which they will interpose, at least a month will have passed before a decision can be reached. At present the proposition to postpone the trial meets with very little favor.

The Appropriations in Danger.

Some misgivings are also entertained respecting the passage of the appropriation bills in time to become available by the beginning of the fiscal year. The Democrats in the Senate are very generally opposed to the sweeping reductions advocated by the House committees, and it is believed with this antagonism confronting them the House will be compelled to recede from the impracticable stand they have taken.

Peculiar Features of the Kerr Affair.

There are several peculiar features connected with the investigation of Speaker Kerr. He stated here on Friday night last that he did not know about the Green affair until that day, when the records show that he wrote a letter in April to Adjutant General Townsend, inquiring about Green, and it is known made a visit to New York on the same subject. There is no question that Mr. Kerr, if not guilty, is the victim of a most unfortunate combination of circumstances.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1876.

The Kerr Investigation.

The Kerr Investigating Committee was not able to-day to proceed, because Bombastes Clymer undertook, without consulting with his colleagues, to allow the witness Harney to return to New York. Clymer says Harney promised to return this morning, but there is no doubt he will be very glad if Harney does not return at all. There was a rumor around the Capitol to-day that overtures had been made to Harney to leave the country. The Democrats still profess to believe in Kerr's innocence, but it is manifest that they are badly demoralized. A prominent Western Democrat said to-day that even if Kerr did not take the money, it was an outrageous thing that he should allow a notorious Republican from a distant State, when so many hundreds of young Democrats in Indiana would have been glad to take the appointment.

Mr. J. D. Cameron

called on the President this morning, and had a very pleasant interview with him. He thanked the President for his kindness to him personally, and for his recognition of Pennsylvania. He then formally accepted the appointment of Secretary of War, and will, it is understood, enter actively on his duties to-morrow.

Schell Wouldn't "Shell Out."

The assistant Doorkeeper of the House, an individual named Schell, whose coarse, bullying manners have made him very obnoxious, assaulted with great violence today a poor groceryman, who only offense was in asking him for a small bill. The affair took place in the Capitol. The brute was pulled off the poor man, but not before he had beaten him very severely.

Impeachment Trial to Last Three Months.

General Belknap said to-day that if his trial is proceeded with it will occupy at least three months.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1876.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION CONTINUED.

Before the House Judiciary Committee to-day, Warren Fisher, Jr., of Boston, testified as follows: He never said he gave Blaine $130,000 in bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad without consideration; nor had he said anything of this nature; nor had he, as a matter of fact, ever given Blaine $130,000 in bonds without consideration; never sold any bonds to Colonel Tom Scott, and never saw him but once in his life, and that was Blaine, but sold him some stock; differences between Blaine and witness never existed, is not in the relation of capital to labor, but in the relation of employer to employed, or between the class, whether capitalists or not, who pay a stipulated price for the services of labor, and the class, not by any means the entire class of laborers, who furnish that service. This distinction is important because, in the first place, it narrows considerably the scope of the conflict; and, in the second place, because it does away with the mischievous generalization which represents large classes of the community as in a state of hostility, who really do not come in contact with each other at all. The conflict between labor and capital is really confined to those who directly buy and sell labor in the open market, and the issue in whether the bargain to be struck between them can be equitably determined, as almost all other bargains are determined, by competition under the ordinary laws of supply and demand. A great many of the politic economists, backed by the masters of enterprise, and pushing a certain principle to its extreme results, maintain that the rate of wages will best be left to the arbitrament of that principle. On the other hand, a great many political economists, backed by the large mass of workingmen, maintain, and somewhat soundly, that the conditions on which the parties to the bargain enter are not equal, inasmuch as the employer has the advantage in the superior mobility of his means of action, while the employed is handicapped by his poverty, his fixity of position, and his fecundity. Competition is, or may be, admitted on both sides to be the best general regulator of the terms of exchange, without touching the point at which the issue in the case arises. That point is the respective conditions of the competitors. The employers, it is said by their opponents, play with loaded dice, or rather with weapons ready made to their hands, while the employed enter the arena with no weapons at all, save the mere ability to combine, which is not itself always practicable. Nor is there any doubt that there is a preponderance of advantage with the employer. The advantage consists in the ease with which his means of action, or his capital, may be transferred to the best market, while the mere action of the laborer, or his labor, is sluggish and transferable with extreme difficulty to the places where it is wanted, or may be effective. This facility of transfer includes facility of combination, which *enables emp'oyers, not only* because they are fewer in number, but also because they are less fettered in movement, to overreach the inert laboring masses, unable from a thousand causes to appeal to the best markets. It is a painful fact that while industry has made the most stupendous progress, the share of the class which is one of its principal levers has by no means kept pace with the advance. The important question is, how this disparity of equipment may be lessened and corrected. Everybody seems to look more or less in the direction of a better education of the employed classes, and on a proper organization for the means of adjustment.

A PENNSYLVANIA LOVE STORY.

The Suicide of a Music Teacher After Receiving a Woman's Letter.

A letter from Salamanca, N. Y., May 24, says: Last Wednesday Walter Gunn, a music teacher and linguist, who had been instructing a class at Foxtown, Pa., since last March, received a letter which seemed to cause him great distress. He hired a boat of a fisherman named Gregston, and rowed down stream. About four o'clock in the afternoon, as two boys, who had been fishing two miles down the stream, said they had seen Gregston's boat drifting down a mile and a half below. One of them swam out to the boat and found Gunn in the boat, recognized as the music teacher, lying in the bottom. He was covered with blood, and apparently dead. The boy was frightened, and swam back to shore, leaving the boat adrift, and hastened to the village to give the alarm. Several men started in boats down the river. About two miles down they found the boat lodged on the head of Legg's Island. Young Gunn was lying dead in the boat as the boy had described. A revolver lay by his side, and he was shot through the head. In the left hand of the dead man a gold locket was tightly clasped. It contained the portrait of a beautiful young woman. An envelope, addressed to Walter Gunn, but with a postmark that was illegible, was found in one of his coat pockets. It contained a brief sketch of his past, inclosing a printed slip. The letter read as follows:

"CLIFF.—In Pequa, Ohio, on the 4th inst., Eliza Cliff, aged about twenty years."

He was a skilful musician and accomplished linguist, and soon had a class. He was a tall, pale young man, always dressed in deep black and made no acquaintances, not even speaking to any of his pupils outside of the class room. Nothing was known of his history.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1876.

SENATE.

At ten o'clock to-day the Senate met and immediately resumed the consideration of the articles of impeachment with closed doors.

The Senate was in secret session until 9:30 o'clock this evening, discussing the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment trial, and it was finally decided in the affirmative.

When the doors closed this morning Mr. MORTON submitted the following:

Resolved, That the power of impeachment created by the Constitution does not extend to a person who is charged with the commission of a high crime while he was a civil officer of the United States and acting in his official character, but who had ceased to be such officer before the finding of articles of impeachment by the House of Representatives.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and insert in lieu thereof as follows: That the demurrer of respondent to the replication of the House of Representatives to the plea of respondent be and the same is hereby overruled, and that the articles of impeachment are sufficient to show that the Senate has jurisdiction of the case, and that the respondent answer to the merits of the accusation contained in the articles of impeachment.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY moved a further amendment to strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert as follows: That W. W. Belknap, the respondent, is not amenable to trial by impeachment for acts done as Secretary of War, he having resigned said office before impeachment.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the resolution as proposed by Mr. Morton and the amendments were laid on the table—yeas 36, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Burnside, Cameron, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton, Hitchcock, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Mitchell, Morrill, Vt., Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte, Withers, Wright—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron, Wis.; Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Fla.; Jones, Nev.; Logan, McMillan, Morrill, Me.; Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West and Windom—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Burnside, Cameron, Pa.; Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton, Hitchcock, Maxey, Norwood, McCreery, McDonald, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte, Withers and Wright—37.

The question recurring on the first resolution of Mr. Thurman, as amended by Mr. Conkling, it was agreed to, yeas 37, nays 29. Those who are recorded in the negative above voting in the affirmative on this resolution, and those recorded in the affirmative voting in the negative.

The question recurring on the second resolution of Mr. Thurman, it was amended so as to read that the House of Representatives and respondent be notified that on Thursday, the first day of June, 1876, at one o'clock P. M., the Senate will deliver its judgment, &c., and the question as amended it was agreed to, yeas 44, nays 4. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Eaton, Hamilton, McMillan and Morrill, of Maine.

The question then being on the third resolution of Mr. Thurman, the latter part of it was amended to read as follows: That demurrer of said William W. Belknap to the replication of the House of Representatives to the plea to jurisdiction filed by said Belknap be and the same hereby is overruled, and it being the opinion of the Senate that said plea is insufficient in law, it is therefore further ordered and adjudged that said plea be and the same hereby is overruled and held for naught, which judgment thus pronounced shall be entered upon the journal of the Senate sitting as aforesaid. The resolution as amended was adopted, yeas 35, nays 12.

Mr. WHYTE submitted a resolution permitting Senators to file opinions in writing on the question of jurisdiction on the articles of July 1, 1876, such opinions to be printed with the proceedings in the order in which they are delivered. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, it was ordered that the Senate sitting for the trial of articles impeachment adjourn until Thursday next.

The Senate adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ADAMS offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is represented that all branches of manufacturing, mechanical and mining pursuits are at this time greatly depressed, and that all legislation which tends to embarrassment by increasing of values or rendering manufacturing, mechanical or mining operations uncertain, is unwise and injudicious; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House legislation affecting the tariff is at this time inexpedient.

The previous question having been ordered, Mr. MORRISON moved to reconsider that vote, and it was reconsidered—yeas 119, nays 95.

Mr. MORRISON then rose to the discussion of the resolution, and the resolution thus giving rise to debate, it went over under the rules until Monday next.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HOSKINS in the chair, on the bill to devote the proceeds of the sale of public lands for educational purposes.

Mr. CABELL addressed the House in regard to the system of internal revenue taxation.

Mr. KELLEY spoke in opposition to the Tariff bill.

Mr. CHITTENDEN said the pending Tariff bill had many good features, but the things that were most needed in it were most conspicuous by their absence. He complimented the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means for his courage and intelligence in recommending a tax on tea and coffee. He believed that a tariff bill could be framed on six lines that would restore hope for despair, that would give courage to thousands who where now struggling desperately to preserve something from the wreck of foreign and domestic commerce; that the bill should provide a tax on tea and coffee, and reduce all other duties temporarily twelve and one-half per cent.

Mr. KASSON asked the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means whether he intended to bring the Tariff bill to a vote at this session.

Mr. MORRISON replied that he would like to bring it to an early vote, and that it would depend on the business of the House whether he would do so. He did not now anticipate that it would be voted on. He himself should yield to the appropriation bills, and if there was time after they were disposed of, he would ask a vote on the Tariff bill.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois—It will depend, I suppose, on the length of the session.

Mr. MORRISON—Very much.

Mr. KASSON—That still leaves the question very much in doubt, so far as the business interests of the country are concerned. I do not believe that it will be possible to bring the House to an agreement on a tariff bill embracing such a complete revision of the tariff, unless it be first prepared under direction of a joint committee of the House and Senate, as was proposed at the last Congress. There is yet time to provide for such a joint committee to take testimony and consider the subject fully during the coming vacation. The matter then passed over without action.

Mr. GOODIN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing for the sale of Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers. Passed.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1876.

SENATE.

After the expiration of the morning hour, the consideration of unfinished business, the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, was resumed.

The pending question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Thurman, when the bill was lost before the Senate, to strike out the clause authorizing the return of all accumulations of interest, and insert in lieu thereof a clause authorizing the return of the sum paid by the Government of Japan without interest. After debate it was rejected, yeas 18, nays 23.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which authorizes the payment of prize money to the officers and crews of the United States vessels Wyoming and Jamestown for the destruction of piratical vessels and the bombardment of hostile forts on the Straits of Shimoneski. Rejected, yeas 15, nays 29.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend so as to authorize the return of the money after deducting all payments properly chargeable to said fund. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend by striking out the clause authorizing the return of the fund with all accumulations of interest, and insert in lieu thereof a clause authorizing the return of the principal only. Agreed to; yeas 22 nays 21.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend so as to authorize the return of the principal with five per cent. interest. Rejected, yeas 13, nays 26.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend so as to provide that the residue of said fund, after returning the principal so far as there is means in hands, shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury to be cancelled, and that the portion of it in money shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to strike out the entire first section of the bill, which authorizes the return of the fund after deducting prize money amounting to $125,000, and all payments properly chargeable to said fund. Rejected, yeas 20, nays 22.

Mr. HOWE moved to strike out that portion of the officers and crew of the Jamestown who manned and took charge of the captured vessel in the bombardment of the hostile forts in the straits of Shimonoseki. Rejected. The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 24, nays 20.

After Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that Congress should pass, without delay, a bill repealing the resumption act, and should prohibit any further contraction of the currency, and, if necessary, to meet the demands of the people, should provide for the immediate issue of legal-tender notes for the displacement of national bank notes with United States notes, and should also provide for the speedy return to gold and silver. Referred.

Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report of the amount of internal revenue taxes paid by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and by the Central Pacific Railroad from the 1st of July, 1864, to the 31st of December, 1871.

Mr. O'BRIEN objected.

The House then proceeded to consider the case of Spencer vs. Morey, and was addressed by Mr. McCREARY, who supported the minority report of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Morey, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat.

After long discussion the minority resolutions were rejected, yeas 72, nays 109, and the majority resolutions were adopted, seating the sitting member, not entitled to the seat and William B. Spencer entitled to it, were adopted without a division.

Mr. DURHAM, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported a bill to perfect the Statutes of the United States. He stated that the bill was the joint work of the Committees of both Houses, and was, in fact, perfecting statutes as they were on the first of January, 1873. No new legislation has been entered upon, but it was simply a correction of errors and perfecting of statutes.

On the suggestion of Mr. HOLMAN, the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to prevent a peasant incident which had occurred yesterday. The young ladies of Franklin school, this city, thirteen in number, employed at the Government printing office, honored the House by decorating its Hall with flowers. He thought that the House ought to recognize such an act of grace by a vote of thanks, and therefore moved such a vote of thanks be tendered the ladies of that school. The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Hundreds of Houses Burned in Quebec—Efforts of the Firemen of No Avail—Sufferers Compelled to Pass the Night in the Fields.

QUEBEC, May 30.—A fire started in Scott street this afternoon, and is now raging. Fifty houses have been destroyed. The efforts of the firemen appear useless, and owing to the prevailing high winds and the amount of inflammable material in the neighborhood, it is feared that the greater part of the St. Louis suburb will be destroyed.

LATER—6 P. M.—The fire continues to rage with unabated fury. Already the dreds. Almost the whole population of the lower part of the St. Louis suburb are moving, and hundreds of poor sufferers will be compelled to pass the night in the open fields. Thousands of people are on the streets reviewing the fire. The water was turned off at noon to-day, and when the fire started, which will account for its rapid spread. The Asylum of the Good Shepherd is now in danger.

QUEBEC, May 30.—It is now, at 10 P. M., still burning fiercely, but is somewhat under control. The high wind of the afternoon has subsided, and the supply of water is now available. The fire has passed through the center of the St. Louis suburb, extending from the extreme western limit to the eastern limit, &c., and is now checked. It was agreed to, yeas 44, nays 4. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Eaton, Hamilton, McMillan and Morrill, of Maine.

The question then being on the third resolution of Mr. Thurman, the latter part of it was amended to read as follows: That demurrer of said William W. Belknap to the replication of the House of Representatives to the plea to jurisdiction filed by said Belknap be and the same hereby is overruled, and it being the opinion of the Senate that said plea is insufficient in law, it is therefore further ordered and adjudged that said plea be and the same hereby is overruled and held for naught, which judgment thus pronounced shall be entered upon the journal of the Senate sitting as aforesaid. The resolution as amended was adopted, yeas 35, nays 12.

Mr. WHYTE submitted a resolution permitting Senators to file opinions in writing on the question of jurisdiction on the articles of July 1, 1876, such opinions to be printed with the proceedings in the order in which they are delivered. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, it was ordered that the Senate sitting for the trial of articles impeachment adjourn until Thursday next.

The Senate adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ADAMS offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is represented that all branches of manufacturing, mechanical and mining pursuits are at this time greatly depressed, and that all legislation which tends to embarrassment by increasing of values or rendering manufacturing, mechanical or mining operations uncertain, is unwise and injudicious; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House legislation affecting the tariff is at this time inexpedient.

The previous question having been ordered, Mr. MORRISON moved to reconsider that vote, and it was reconsidered—yeas 119, nays 95.

Mr. MORRISON then rose to the discussion of the resolution, and the resolution thus giving rise to debate, it went over under the rules until Monday next.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HOSKINS in the chair, on the bill to devote the proceeds of the sale of public lands for educational purposes.

Mr. CABELL addressed the House in regard to the system of internal revenue taxation.

Mr. KELLEY spoke in opposition to the Tariff bill.

Mr. CHITTENDEN said the pending Tariff bill had many good features, but the things that were most needed in it were most conspicuous by their absence. He complimented the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means for his courage and intelligence in recommending a tax on tea and coffee. He believed that a tariff bill could be framed on six lines that would restore hope for despair, that would give courage to thousands who where now struggling desperately to preserve something from the wreck of foreign and domestic commerce; that the bill should provide a tax on tea and coffee, and reduce all other duties temporarily twelve and one-half per cent.

Mr. KASSON asked the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means whether he intended to bring the Tariff bill to a vote at this session.

Mr. MORRISON replied that he would like to bring it to an early vote, and that it would depend on the business of the House whether he would do so. He did not now anticipate that it would be voted on. He himself should yield to the appropriation bills, and if there was time after they were disposed of, he would ask a vote on the Tariff bill.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois—It will depend, I suppose, on the length of the session.

Mr. MORRISON—Very much.

Mr. KASSON—That still leaves the question very much in doubt, so far as the business interests of the country are concerned. I do not believe that it will be possible to bring the House to an agreement on a tariff bill embracing such a complete revision of the tariff, unless it be first prepared under direction of a joint committee of the House and Senate, as was proposed at the last Congress. There is yet time to provide for such a joint committee to take testimony and consider the subject fully during the coming vacation. The matter then passed over without action.

Mr. GOODIN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing for the sale of Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers. Passed.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1876.

SENATE.

After the expiration of the morning hour, the consideration of unfinished business, the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, was resumed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

FULL SUMMARY OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE NOTE.

PARIS, May 26.—The *Journal des Debats* purports to give a full summary of the note of the Berlin conference. The preamble recites that the Powers have a moral right and duty to obtain the fulfillment of the engagement which the Sultan contracted in accepting the terms of Count Andrassy's note. On its fulfillment depends the maintenance of peace. The Sultan has as yet performed nothing, whereby Mussulman fanaticism is encouraged. The Salonica affair is due to the Porte's hesitation. The memorandum states that the Powers have agreed upon the following points:

First, A two months' armistice, during which it is hoped that an understanding on the Andrassy note will be reached.

Second, The Porte to restore Christians' houses and churches, supply the owners with wood for one year, and exempt them from taxation for three years from their return.

Third, Such relief to be distributed by a commission composed of representatives of the two religions of Herzegovina, with a Christian presiding.

Fourth, Turkish troops to be withdrawn, except from six fortified towns, until the complete pacification of the country.

Fifth, The Herzegovinese not to lay down their arms until the Moslems have laid down theirs, and the reforms have been faithfully executed.

Sixth, The consuls on delegates of the Powers to superintend generally the execution of the reforms, especially the return of refugees.

The note concludes that if the armistice expires without the accomplishment of the programme, such effectual measures will be taken by the Powers as may appear requisite.

THE CONFERENCE MEMORANDUM TO BE REJECTED BY THE PORTE—THE SULTAN OPENS HIS PRIVATE PURSE—BULGARIAN VILLAGES BURNED.

LONDON, May 26.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: The memorandum of the Berlin conference has not yet been officially communicated, but it is stated that the Porte will reject it, and ask the European Powers to keep within the limits of the Treaty of Paris and not interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey. The Porte intends to call out all the reserves and make a supreme effort to suppress the insurrection.

It is rumored that the Sultan, on learning that the cash in the Treasury was not sufficient to meet the requirements of the public departments, promised to advance the necessary funds from his private purse.

The *Courrier D'Orient* asserts that that part of Bulgaria where the insurrection prevails, 118 villages, which contained 100,000 inhabitants, have been burned.

A REVOLUTION AT CONSTANTINOPLE—THE SULTAN QUIETLY DETHRONED—MURAD ERFENDI TAKES HIS PLACE—THE MOVEMENT APPARENTLY SATISFACTORY TO THE PEOPLE.

LONDON, May 30.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from Berlin says: A telegram has been received there from Constantinople announcing that the Sultan has been dethroned, and that Murad Effendi has been proclaimed Sultan.

The following dispatch confirming the report is telegraphed from Berlin of the Sultan's dethronement, has been received:

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.—It is officially announced that as the unanimous wish of the people, Abdul Aziz has been dethroned and the heir presumpitve, Murad Effendi, proclaimed Sultan.

LONDON, May 30.—It seems to be the opinion that the overthrow of the Sultan will result beneficially.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns by a private telegram that the revolution in Constantinople was effected without any disturbance of the public tranquility.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary of the Foreign department, in reply to a question, said the Turkish Ambassador at London and the English Ambassador at Constantinople had informed Lord Derby, Foreign Minister, of the dethronement of the Sultan and the proclamation of Murad Effendi as his successor. No further particulars of the movement have been received, but a unanimous telegram from Salonica announces that the proclamation of Murad Effendi was received there with general approbation.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Grand Vizier has sent the following telegram to the Turkish Minister here: "In the presence of the unanimous will of all the people Abdul Aziz Khan has been dethroned today, and his Majesty Sultan Murad, heir presumptive to the Imperial throne, has been proclaimed Emperor of Turkey."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 31, 1876.

The state of business in banking circles to-day was principally noticeable for the absence of anything like special features. There was a slight accumulation of business from yesterday's holiday; but when that was disposed of, the business of the day was confined to the most ordinary routine work. The money market is easy, but there is no such change in the disposition of funds, or the rates of discount, as to afford any basis for extended remark. The business situation is settling down into the usual summer sluggishness, which, there is danger, may be heightened by the stoppage of the iron mills, on account of the impending labor dispute. It is to be hoped that such a calamity will not take place, as business will be sluggish enough at best, during the summer months. Both sides should exercise a mutual forbearance in their discussion now going on, as the stoppage of the mills would be a misfortune alike to both.

—While no one of ordinary humanity would exult over the prospect of a conflict which seems likely to occur sooner or later, between the leading European powers, there is little doubt that its effect upon the business interests of this country would be beneficial. It is true that the apparent chance of war or peace causes responsive fluctuations in the prices of gold here and of United States bonds in Europe. It is safe to assume, nevertheless, that the first disturbing influences over, the demand for United States bonds would receive a marked impetus. British and Continental capital now invested in our Russian, Austrian, Hungarian, Egyptian and Turkish securities would be, as far as practicable, withdrawn. British consols probably, and Anglo-securities undoubtedly, would feel the consequences of the distrust which a great war creates. American Government securities would then be, of all, the best entitled to confidence, and the absorption of our four-and-a-half per cent. bonds would follow as of course. So with our wheat crop. A war of the kind which may be counted among the contingencies of the time would suspend the Russian trade with foreign ports, and our grain surplus would be drawn upon to supply the deficiency in the British market. The same would be to a certain extent true of our manufacturing interests, and an advance in the price of iron would probably be one of the first results of an outbreak of hostilities. These are not proper causes for exultation, but they are just considerations to allay any apprehensions as to the effect of the war upon the material interests of this country.

—The contraction of bank circulation has not been as rapid for the last two or three weeks as during March, when the average withdrawals were from $700,000 to $800,000 weekly. In the week ending May 27, the amount of bonds deposited for new circulation was $160,000, and the amount of bonds withdrawn for bank circulation surrendered was $420,000; thus making the net contraction of bank circulation during the week only $234,000. A New York paper remarks that where there is opportunity for banks to make money by taking out new circulation, the law leaves them free to do so, and this is done to a moderate extent every week. The withdrawals of bonds and surrender of circulation may be regarded as part of the unfinished liquidation of the past few years, for there are not many banks which have given up their circulation in this way but now need the additional money locked up in their deposited bonds.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* has the following concerning the condition of the banks and state of the money market in that city during the past week:

There were no very wide changes in the bank statement of averages for the past week, as compared with the last preceding previous week. The loans decreased $294,769, the specie $26,963, the deposits $122,89 and the circulation $4,977. The reserve showed an increase of $148,300, and the national bank notes $327,891. The gain in reserve is the most remarkable item, and is attributed to the continual influx from the interior and an outflow from the Treasury in payment of the checks issued some time since to claimants under the Alabama award. The business basis was the moderate one of discount, the clearings showing a decrease of $1,895,067, while the balances showed an increase of $161,957. The condition in the exhibit that shows any favorable change in the condition of the money market.

Monetary matters are moving along with the utmost quiet. The volume of general business is not large, but there is no urgent necessity for accommodation, and the supply is even here at the gates of the Centennial Exhibition as was to the more enthusiastic hopes of the early opening. Money was never so abundant, or, what is near the exact truth, the minimum demand for the use of money or credit was never before so light. The balances at bank are sparingly subject to check, and the paper in the borrower is not sure that he can use the money profitably. The banks are willing lenders on securities of unquestioned merit and do meet all demands where the chances of profit are greater than the risk of loss.

The following are the New York quotations:

The following are the prices of gold for other coin:

	Asked.	Bid.
Trade dollars	92	90
American silver, large	89	92
American silver, small	89	92
Mexican dollars, old and new	89	92
English silver	$4 80	$4 87
Five francs	92	95
Thalers	70	75
English sovereigns	4 85	4 89
Twenty marks	3 78	3 82
Spanish doubloons	15 80	16 00
Mex can doubloons	15 55	15 65
Mexican 20-pesos	19 55	19 65
Fine silver bars, @ 1 13@1 14 per ounce.		
Fine gold bars, par to ¼ per cent. premium on ti e mint value.		

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 31, 1876.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:00 P. M.
Gold	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122½	122½			
5-20's, 1865, reg.	119	119			
5-20's, 1865, coupon	119	119			
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¼	121¼			
5-20's, 1867, coupon	121¼	121¼			
5-20's, 1868, registered	124½	124½			
5-20's, 1868, coupon	124½	124½			
10-40's, registered	117⅜	117⅜			
10-40's, coupon	118	118			
Currency 6's	127	127			
6's in 5 per cents	100	100			
Western Union Tel.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	67
Quicksilver	14	14			
Do. preferred	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Pacific Mail	19	19			
Adams Express	108	108			
Wells-Fargo Express	92½	92½			
American Express	62½	62½			
United States Express	71	71½			
New York Central	119	119	119	119	119
Michigan Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	97	97			
Cleveland & Pitts.	92½	92½			
Chicago & Northwest.	39¾	39¾			39½
Do. preferred					59
Rock Island	105½	105½			105½
Pittsburgh	80	80			80½
Do. preferred	86½	86½			87
Fort Wayne	132	132			132
Ohio & Mississippi	18½	18½	18½	18½	18⅝
Union Pacific	2	2			2
Harlem	130	130			
Hannibal & St. Joe	10½	10½			12½
Atlantic & Pac. pref	2	2			2
Ohio & Mississippi	15	20			
C. C. & I. C.	4½				4½
Missouri Pacific					15½
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.					
Union Pacific land grants	34				
South Carolinas, July	34				
Missouri 6					

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, May 31, 1876. }

The tendency of the situation in mercantile circles to-day seemed to be in favor of surrendering to the somnolent influences of the heat, and to do nothing except what was required to keep up the ordinary routine. What little show of activity there was, was partly chargeable to the accumulation of work from the preceding holiday. Beyond this nothing was done except to supply the every-day consumptive requirements of trade. The principal feature in business was the steadiness of values, and the general yielding to the downward tendency of the times. This tendency was especially noticeable in provisions, which have got an exceedingly black eye in Chicago since the opening of the year, and while not proportionately reduced here, are lower and decidedly weak at the decline. Grain showed the same tendency to a less extent, and produce was decidedly easy in the leading articles. Groceries were quiet but steady. Dry goods are a little unsettled, but without material alteration; trade in this line is moderate. Petroleum opened rather dull and easy. Other lines of trade were quiet but steady.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,341	8,280	18,22
Apples, bbls	586	640	1,26
Cheese, bxs	1,169	1,564	2,73
Corn, bus	10,015	15,28	25,29
Wheat, bus	12,250	13,30	25,55
Barley, bus	1 418	660	2,01
Rye, bus	853	450	1,30
Oats, bus	26,443	32,200	58,64
Butter, pgs	296	317	61
Bacon, pcs		6,292	6,29
Bacon, tcs	592	556	1,14
Potatoes, bus	4,298	9,711	14,00
Hay, bales	1,969	2,114	4,08

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Produce and Breadstuffs.

APPLES—There was a strong trade and easy prices. Receipts for the past week were 686 barrels, which were somewhat in excess of requirements and a portion of which was reshipped. We quote at $4 50@5 00 per barrel for prime sound.

BEANS—Are dull and depressed, with hardly enough done to establish quotations. We quote at $2 00@2 10 for navy.

BUTTER—The market was easy and showed some tendency toward weakness. Strictly choice could, however, be sold as high as 20c, which was the top price for the best offerings. The supply was somewhat increased, being principally of medium grades. We quote choice at 18@20c; prime 16@17c; common to good 13@15c. The New York market for butter is decidedly demoralized, and Elgin reported as extreme prices for choice yellow Western. As a good portion of the stock is being packed for reshipment, this fact can have no material influence here.

CHEESE—The market is about steady with a fair volume of receipts aggregating 1,550 bxs for the week and to-day. Business is moderate and former prices generally prevail, with well maintained. The Eastern markets are quiet, New York being rather easy, while the Little Falls and Utica markets are somewhat stronger. We quote N w York Cheese at 13@13½c; new Ohio factory 9½@10c for choice; 8@9c for good to prime; 5@7c for low grades.

DRIED FRUITS—Are sluggish but steady. We quote common to choice apples at 4@6c; sliced 6@7½c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 18@20c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per lb.

EGGS—Were again weak and a shade lower. Some sales were made at 16c, but this was regarded as the top price for the best of the week. To-day the market easy at 13@14c per dozen for fresh. The receipts were large. Western eggs are 12½@13c, which has an adverse influence on this market.

FRESH FRUITS AND BERRIES—There is an abundant supply and the market is easy. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, per crate, $1 00@1 25; onions, ₱ bushel crate, $2 00@2 25; peas $1 50@3 00 ₱ barrel; string beans $4 00@5 00 ₱ bushel; radishes, 30@40c ₱ dozen; cabbage $2 25@2 50 per barrel; lettuce, 40@70c ₱ dozen, as to size; strawberries 15@18c ₱ quart box by the case.

FLOUR—The market is a little easier, but trade continues very dull, and prices nearly steady. Receipts for the week were 8,280 barrels. The rates current are as follows: For the holders of the best lots of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 per barrel; No 2 amber do $7 25; red winter do $7 25@7 50; in sacks 25c per ₱ barrel less. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady and as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota at $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter active and firm at $6 75@7 00; rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel; low grades $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel; corn meal $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel; corn meal $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel; corn meal $3 00.

GRAIN—The general tone of the grain trade was decidedly dull and weak to-day, with a very much weaker tendency developed in leading staples. A very prominent feature in this connection the general tendency of country holders to sell in anticipation of good crops. Wheat is easy though not quotably declined, but millers are buying to a fair extent and quotations are nominal. Receipts for the week ending to-day were 13,300 bushels; shipments 7,000 bushels. We quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 40@1 45; prime Indiana red winter $1 36@1 37; Pennsylvania red winter at 25@1 30; Northwestern spring at 1 30@1 35; low grades are dull and neglected at 1 10@1 22; rejected do 60@1 10, as to quality. Corn was also easy, and under the influence of receipts aggregating 35,200 bushels for the week ending to-day declined about 1c. We quote shelled at 55@56c for yellow; 57@58c for white; 54@55c for low mixed. We quote car at 56@57c for high mixed and yellow; 54@55c for white; somewhat demoralized under an excessive stock, with receipts of 32,400 bushels for the week and 5,000 bushels to-day. Values were rather nominal at 52@53c. Barley—Receipts 1,418 bushels for the week and 660 to-day. The market is quiet and nominal at $2 25@2 35. Rye—Receipts 853 bushels for the week and 450 to-day. The market is quiet and nominal at $2 25@2 35. Oats—Receipts 26,443 bushels for the week and 32,200 to-day. The market is quiet and steady at 38@39c for high mixed and white; 36@37c for low mixed. Terms, cash on delivery; 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—The demand for white lead and paints is brisk at ... prices. The following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

	Per lb.
White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	9½
Do, pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	10
Do, fancy brands from	9 @ 9
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10
Orange mineral	10
Pure red lead	9@11
Painters' red lead	9@11
Litharge	9½@10
Selected zinc, ground in oil	13
Zinc, ground in oil, No. 1	11
Blue paint, ground in oil	18
Putty	3 @ 4
Spirits turpentine, per gall, in barrel lots	40 @42

ASHES—The market is dull and unchanged. Soda ash is quoted at $4 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Potash test: common $3 00@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic 6@6½c; potash 5@6c; pearl ash $5 00@5 50; saleratus 4½c; bi-carbonate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $5 50; flour spar $2 50.

VINEGAR—There is a steady trade at 1½@2c per gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best City makes.

Dry Goods.

The business of our wholesale dry goods houses since our last report has been steady with a moderate activity. The spring trade in dry goods has been on the whole quite satisfactory and notwithstanding the reductions in prices, exceeds in volume that of the same season last year. Prices changes are not very numerous since our last report. We note reductions in Newburg and Laconia brown sheetings and Lancaster, Glasgow and white ginghams. The following are the prices-current for the Pittsburgh jobbing trade:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	P'c'n
Anchor A No 1	36	7¼
Penn Mill do	4-4	8½
Eagle No. 1	36	8½
Western Made	36	7½
Magnolia	36	7
Wamsutta	36	8½
Conestoga A	39	6
Chippewa C	28	5
Nonatook	4-4	8½

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonwith O. 27	5	Lonsdale	36	10½
Brolla B no	35	Lonsdale	40	12½
Sharon	36	7	Fruit of Loom	36	10½
Red Bank	36	7	Bay Mill	36	12½
Wachita	36	8	Utica	36	12½
Blackstone	36	9	Wamsutta	36	12½
White Rock	36	10	Pepperell	36	12½
Pocahontas	36	9	Pepperell	9-4	25
Hill	36	9½	Pepperell	10-4	30

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	10½	White	10
Glasgow	10	American	8

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Harrold's cheviots	6	Dirtcloth	5
Cocheco	6	Sprague's	5½
Merrimac	6	American	5½
Anchor	6	Allen	5½

PRINTS.

Conestoga fancy	6	Oriental fancy	6
Hamilton do	6	Cocheco fancy	6½
Garner fancy	5½	Hartel	6
Monsoon fancy	5½	Berlin solid	6
Richmond	6	Simpson's black	6
Merrimac	6	" fast black	6½
American fancy	6	" mourning	6½
Southbridge	5½		

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	Thorndike	7-8	10½
Conestoga A A	7-8	11	Portsmouth	7-8	17
Conestoga C T	4-4	14½	Portsmouth	4-4	24
" grand D	4-4	19	Whittaker	7-8	12½
" prem. A	4-4	20	Whittaker	4-4	32

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	20	Colored carp't ch'n	20
fine	22	fine	29
Cot'n bat 10@12	4	16@18	Cotton twine	22

Jobbers' Prices.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Trade movement slow with domestic commission houses and importers. Cotton goods first hands but in fair request by retailers. Bleached shirtings steadily firm. Fancy and staple prints in moderate demand. Five thousand pieces overcoatings and cloakings peremptorily sold at auction and brought low prices.

Lumber and Building Materials.

LUMBER—Business continues quiet in the lumber trade, and there are no new features to note since our last report. The consumptive demand for lumber is not heavy, but dealers report an improvement in this respect over what it was at the same time last year. There is no quotable alteration in values since our last report, and the movement in lumber afloat is slight. We quote at $14 50@15 00 per cubic foot, according to quality; hemlock $12 50@13 00 per cubic foot. Sawed lumber afloat rules at $14 00@17 00 per thousand for good to choice lots; common and ship-lap slightly lower.

There is a steady demand for yard lumber. The quotations for yard lumber are steady and unchanged, at rollers as follows:

Unplaned Lumber.

	Per M.
Clear	$46 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	19 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	15 00

Planed Lumber.

Clear	$56 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	35 00
Shelving on both sides	26 00
Shelving on one side	24 00
Molded weather boarding	28 00
Half-inch planed siding	28 00
Half-inch unplaned	19 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with strips	22 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	55 00

Shingles, Lath and Pickets.

Shingles, eighteen-inch, XXX	$ 4 25
Lath	2 50

LIME AND CEMENT—There is a demand for the leading brands of cement and white lime. Prices are a shade easier, with quotations as follows: Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix Lydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $2 75@3 25; Youghiogheny cement $2 75@3 25; Portland cement $5 50@7 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 60@1 70 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $1 60@1 70; Gibsonburg $1 60@1 70; Fremont $1 60@1 70; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50; per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern brands $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

Glass and Glassware.

A moderate volume of business is reported by the leading glass houses, and steadiness is the rule of the market. The business is principally in window glass, in which a fair trade is reported, while glassware is very dull.

WINDOW GLASS—There is a fair trade, the demand being steady. Prices are firm, with a very strong feeling and the regular discounts are strictly kept up. A change has been made by the executive committee of the association on the discounts as established last week. The circulars showing the new discounts will be published to-day, giving them at 40 and 10 per cent in car load lots; 40 per cent in ordered less than car load lots; 40 per cent in jobbers' lots. This advance is rather apparent than real: as it is intended to cover the equalization of freights, the burden of which falls upon manufacturers here. We give below the list-prices of the Western association on which we quote discounts of 40 and 10 per cent. In car loads: 40 per cent. in less amounts on orders from jobbers; 20@35 per cent. to small dealers and retailers. Terms sixty days, with 2 per cent. off for cash in ten days.

SIZES.	Single Strength		Double strength
	2d qual	1st qual	
6x 8 to 7x 9		$3 75	$5 00
7x10 to 8x10	$3 75	4 25	7 00
8x11 to 10x12	4 00	4 50	7 25
8x14 to 10x15	4 75	5 50	8 50
9x16 to 12x17	4 75	5 25	8 50
12x18 to 18x20		5 50	8 75
18x22 to 18x22		6 00	9 50
15x24 to 20x30		7 00	11 25
18x30 to 24x30		7 50	12 00
24x30 to 24x36		8 00	13 00
20x46 to 20x50		9 00	15 00
30x52 to 30x54			16 00
30x56 to 30x60			18 00
34x56 to 34x60			20 00
36x60 to 40x60			22 50

All sizes over 82 inches in length, and not making a full box, will be charged for at the united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 160 inches in girth. Orders in which this is not subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

GLASSWARE—Discounts on glass ware are given as follows: On druggists' green glass ware 50@55 and 5 per cent. off for spot. Baltimore rules at 14@15 per cent. for cash; Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at about 15@15%.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

PARKERS, May 31.—Market dull with nothing doing. United 15½; shipping grades held with no bids.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Market quiet; standard white 14½@15c; crude 8½c; cases 18c.

PITTSVILLE, May 31.—Market quiet but firm; opens at $2 15; closes at $2 15; shipments 6,250 bbls.

OIL CITY, May 31.—Market quiet and inactive; United at 14½; shipments for the week ending to-day 47,224 bbls.

ROUSEVILLE, May 31.—Market not opened; at present $2 25.

TIMOTHY, May 31.—Market very dull; held at $2 15.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 31.—Petroleum quiet; crude 8½@9c; refined 14½c; cases 19@19½c; naphtha nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Refined petroleum 10½d; 11½ in transit and on the spot.

LONDON, May 31.—Refined petroleum 10½d.

ANTWERP, May 31.—Refined petroleum ...

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There is an active jobbing trade among the wholesale drug houses. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Hunkel, Ewing, Whitehead & Co., of Liberty street:

Aconite	@	35	40
Alcohol	@	2 20	2 40
Alum	@	3	4
Antimony, crude	@	10	12
Antimony, powdered	@	12	15
Arsenic	@	3	4
Balsam Copaiba	@	50	60
Balsam Fir	@	30	35
Balsam Peru	@	1 75	2 00
Balsam Tolu	@	50	60
Bark, Cinchona, yellow	@	20	25
Bark, Cinchona, red	@	25	30
Bark, Elm, ground	@	10	12
Bark, Elm, whole	@	8	10
Bark, Sassafras	@	12	15
Bark, Slippery Elm	@	20	25
Bark, Wahoo	@	25	30
Bark, Wild Cherry	@	12	15
Bark, Yellow	@	10	12
Bay Rum	@	1 50	1 75
Bayberry	@	20	25
Beeswax	@	30	35
Benzine	@	12	15
Bismuth	@	2 50	2 75
Blue Vitriol	@	7	8
Blue Mass	@	60	65
Blue Pill	@	60	65
Borax refined	@	15	18
Brimstone	@	4	5
Bromide Potash	@	1 50	1 75
Cantharides	@	2	2 50
Camphor	@	1 50	1 75
Capsicum	@	30	35
Carbolic Acid	@	50	60
Carbonate Ammonia	@	20	25
Carbonate Magnesia	@	1 50	1 75
Carbonate Potash	@	12	15
Carbonate Soda	@	4	5
Castile Soap	@	12	15
Castor Oil	@	1 20	1 30
Caustic Potash	@	12	15
Chalk, prepared	@	8	10
Chalk, precipitated	@	10	12
Chamomile Flowers	@	30	35
Chloroform	@	60	65
Cloves	@	15	18
Cochineal	@	60	65
Copperas, crystal	@	3	4
Copperas, powdered	@	4	5
Cream Tartar	@	35	40
Cubebs	@	30	35
Cuttle Bone	@	20	25
Dandelion	@	30	35
Epsom Salts	@	3	4
Ether, Sulphuric	@	1 50	1 75
Extract Licorice	@	30	35
Flaxseed	@	6	8
Gamboge	@	1 50	1 75
Gelatine	@	1 50	1 75
Ginger, Jamaica	@	25	30
Ginger, African	@	15	18
Glycerine	@	30	35
Hops	@	30	35
Indigo	@	80	90
Iodine	@	4 50	5 00
Iodide Potash	@	4 50	5 00
Ipecac	@	1 50	1 75
Iron, Sulphate	@	3	4
Isinglass, Russian	@	60	65
Jalap	@	40	45
Lead, Acetate	@	15	18
Lead, Carbonate	@	12	15
Lead, Iodide	@	2 50	2 75
Lead, Red	@	9	10
Lead, White	@	9	10
Licorice, Extract	@	30	35
Licorice, Paste	@	20	25
Linseed Oil, boiled	@	62	65
Linseed Oil, raw	@	60	62
Lobelia	@	30	35
Madder	@	12	15
Magnesia, Calcined	@	1 50	1 75
Manganese	@	10	12
Mercury	@	1	1 10
Morphine	@	2 50	2 75
Muriatic Acid	@	3	4
Nitric Acid	@	10	12
Nitrate Potash	@	12	15
Nitrate Silver	@	60	65
Nitrate Soda	@	6	8
Nutgalls	@	30	35
Nux Vomica	@	15	18
Oil, Anise	@	1 50	1 75
Oil, Bergamot	@	2 50	2 75
Oil, Cassia	@	1 50	1 75
Oil, Cedar	@	50	60
Oil, Citronella	@	1	1 25
Oil, Cloves	@	1 50	1 75
Oil, Cod Liver	@	1 00	1 25
Oil, Lemon	@	2 25	2 50
Oil, Olive	@	1 50	1 75
Oil, Peppermint	@	2 50	2 75
Oil, Sassafras	@	1	1 25
Oil, Spearmint	@	2 50	2 75
Oil, Sperm	@	1 50	1 75
Oil, Turpentine	@	40	45
Oil, Wintergreen	@	2 50	2 75
Opium	@	4 50	5 00
Oxalic Acid	@	12	15
Paris White	@	6	8
Pennyroyal	@	30	35
Phosphorus	@	50	60
Prussiate Potash	@	25	30
Quicksilver	@	1	1 10
Quinine	@	3	3 50
Rochelle Salts	@	30	35
Rose Pink	@	50	60
Sal Ammoniac	@	12	15
Salts Tartar	@	30	35
Saltpetre	@	10	12
Soda Ash	@	4	5
Soda, Bicarbonate	@	4	5
Soda, Chlorate	@	12	15
Soda, Hyposulphite	@	4	5
Soda, Phosphate	@	25	30
Soda, Sulphate	@	1	1 25
Spanish Brown	@	3	4
Spirits Camphor	@	1 50	1 75
Spirits Nitre, 4 oz	@	30	35
Spirits Nitre, 2 oz	@	20	25
Strychnine	@	1 50	1 75
Sugar Lead	@	15	18
Sulphur, Flour	@	4	5
Sulphur, Roll	@	3	4
Tapioca	@	10	12
Turpentine, Venice	@	40	45
Vanilla	@	1 50	1 75
Verdigris	@	30	35
Vitriol, White	@	6	8
Wormseed	@	1 50	1 75
Wormwood	@	1 50	1 75
Zinc, Sulphate	@	6	8

Provisions.

The demoralized condition of the Western markets for provisions leaves the trade here in a very unsettled condition, and some dealers to-day professed themselves unable to give quotations, as they seem to be governed by the rest of the day. The shrinkage in prices at the West has been unparalleled during the past two weeks and was heavier than ever yesterday. so heavy as to cannot to or avoid heavy losses and cause extensive failures in the West where the stocks are chiefly held. Our dealers here have suffered some and have not carried very large stocks, and therefore the consequences are not serious to cause any apprehensions. The decline in prices in Chicago yesterday was about 75c on pork, 50c on lard, and 1c on meats, making the shrinkage for two weeks $2 25 on pork, 2c on lard and 2½c on meats. The decline here is not in proportion to that in Chicago as the full effect of the drop there has been obtained. There is a material reduction on our former quotations, pork being 50c lower, meats and lard, and the dealers will not allow a sale to escape them for want of liberal concessions from quoted rates. Lard is the only article only moderate, being 6,292 pieces, and 556 tierces for the week ending to-day.

BACON—The market is lower and is still easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 5½c ₱ pound; short rib sides and clear sides 12½c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were weak and materially lower at 13½@13½c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules about the same. We quote sugar cured hams. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 13c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The drop in Chicago did not have its full effect here to-day, but the market was weak and lower, with a downward tendency. We note a decline in refined and kettle leaf and in tierces at 12½c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 13c in ₱ lb; in pickets 13½c ₱ lb; in barrels tierces 13c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 13½c ₱ lb; in buckets 14c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 16c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 15½c ₱ lb; in 2-lb caddies 16c ₱ lb; in 1-lb pails 16c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 15½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is weak. We quote extra winter-strained at 95c per gallon; No. 1 at 82c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 67c; market dull. The market is weak. We quote extra winter-strained at 95c per gallon; No. 1 at 82c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 67c; market dull. The market is weak. We quote extra winter-strained at 95c per gallon; No. 1 at 82c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 67c; market dull. The market is weak. We quote extra winter-strained at 95c per gallon; No. 1 at 82c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 67c; market dull.

PORK—The business here is chiefly done at a shade reduction from former figures, quotations being at $21 50@22 00 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote caudlers, city rendered, 5½@5¾c ₱ lb; country do 5@5½c ₱ lb.

LONDON, May 31.—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@12c ₱ lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12½@13c.

Groceries

The feeling in the grocery trade is rather quiet but moderately steady, there being no very important features in the current business to note. The demand is an every day one, orders being promptly filled and assortments necessitate, and prices are unchanged. Coffee is easy both here and in the East. The visible supply of Rio at the seaboard, as cabled, is reported at 378,661 bags, an increase of about 14,000 bags since last Friday, against the same as a week ago. Sugar is firmer on standard white and we advance our quotations about ¼c the lb. New York and Boston markets are reported firm with a fair demand. Other leading staples in the grocery trade are steady and unchanged. Prices-current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24	Standard A	10 @10⅝
Choice Rio	23	Standard B	9½@10
Prime Rio	21	Choice Cuba C	9¼@9⅜
Good Rio	21	Extra C—yel	9¼
Ordinary Rio	20	Golden C—yel	9¼
Java	32	Franklin, B	9¼
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12
Rio, in papers	25@30	Crushed	12
30 grades do, 25	@26	Powdered	11¼@12
Rio, in bulk	24	Granulated	11
Java, in papers	33	Good Refining	9½
Java, in bulk	32	Fully do	9¾
Teas.		Choice Fair do	9¼
Young Hyson	45c@1 00	White clarified do	10
Gunpowder	60c@1 10	Choice Crushed	10
Imperial	50c@1 00	Sugar cured hams	13
Japan	40c@	Sug'r cured shoulders	9½
Oolong	35c@50	Prime	6@6½
Fancy	1 00	Good	6@6½
Souchong	35c@	*Syrups.*	
Spices.		Ex. white syrup	70@72c
Pearl	3½@4	Sugar drips	60@62c
Silver gloss	9¼	Lower grades	55@60c
Cornstarch	9¼	*Molasses.*	
Spices.		Choice Car'la	74@77½c
Cloves	55 c	Patna	67½c
Alispice	17 c	Rangoon	7 c
Cassia	33@35 c	Louisiana	64@67 c
Nutmegs	@1 25	*Soaps.*	
Pepper	19@20	Irish soap, ₱ box	@1 25
Soda.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½	Gold do	6 50
Bi-carb,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

THE value of the exports from Philadelphia to foreign ports during the past week was $1,080,646. The principal items were: Corn, $344,338; wheat, $151,599; lard, $125,936; bacon, $83,590; tallow, $80,333; cotton, $55,978; leather, $39,240; petroleum, $41,304; provisions, $18,631; machinery, $15,000; iron, $14,079; tobacco leaf, $11,920; flour; $17,434; cooperage, $12,027.

IF THE House Democrats are in such dead earnest as they profess to be over the imbroglio of "reform," why don't they take hold of SCHUMAKER, their colleague and friend, who got $300,000 on the Pacific Mail job, and then, according to a committee of the last Congress, lied about it? It is a terrible charge against a "reform" Democrat, but there he sits, as composed as a saint, and he actually voted for the impeachment of BELKNAP, and believes intensely in "jurisdiction."

THERE is at length a prospect of a reconciliation between the Northern and Southern branches of the Presbyterian Church. While the resolutions adopted on Saturday in Brooklyn and telegraphed to the Southern General Assembly contemplated nothing more than a friendly correspondence and the restoration of fraternal relations, their passage appears to mean that the parties to the quarrel are disposed to lay aside their differences, and when they shall have thus removed the sole reason for the maintenance of separate organizations, a reunion of the two into one church can scarcely be long delayed.

IT IS not true, as reported, that the House Banking and Currency Committee have been instructed to report at once a bill repealing unconditionally the resumption clause of the act of 1875. Such a proposition was made in the Democratic caucus held last Friday night, but it was afterwards withdrawn in favor of another proposition to so amend the rules of the House as to give the Banking and Currency Committee the same privilege as that enjoyed by the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees, namely, to "report at any time." This means the indefinite postponement of the whole question.

GRAIN is moving briskly eastward on all the lines. With respect to the present year the prospect thus far is that we shall have abundant grain crop, which, with the large amount of last year's corn still on hand, would assure a most prosperous season. But the uncertainty caused by the refusal of the Democrats to take decided action on the financial question paralyzes everything. "Blue Jeans" WILLIAMS, according to an Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has given positive assurances, in a letter to his managers in that State, that the Resumption act will be repealed inside of twelve days; but Uncle JIMMY is a false prophet.

THE International Temperance Conference which will convene in Philadelphia, June 13, for a three days' session, promises to be the most important World's Temperance Congress ever held. It will include a large number of well-known representative temperance men and women of our country, and many distinguished foreign delegates. Papers will be presented giving a general history of temperance work in this and other countries, and of the various national temperance organizations; with carefully-prepared papers by able writers from both sides of the Atlantic, upon the educational and scientific, the social and economical, legislative, political and religious aspects of the question.

HARDLY any question has been more debated than the subject of wages, although it has been more frequently discussed as a philanthropic or party rather than a scientific subject. The condition of the laboring classes, particularly in the old countries, and more perhaps than anywhere else in England, has excited the profoundest interest of all good minds, and sometimes the profoundest commiseration as well as alarm. A single statistical fact, established by the inquiries of one of the British commissions, shows how deeply interesting the problems involved in it may become, to the philanthropist and to the economist. Last year the consumption of alcoholic drinks by the working classes, mainly in England, in value more than £140,000,000 annually, was equal to the consumption of bread, tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar and rice together, and in six years might pay off the national debt or build a snug house for every family in the kingdom!

THE last monthly statement of the Bureau of Statistics shows that the contraction in our foreign trade suffers no abatement. The imports of the country for April amounted to only $35,997,851, compared with $43,617,313 for the same month of 1875, and still higher amounts in immediately preceding years. In the exports, however, the falling off was not at all proportionate, the shipments of domestic products being $42,052,477 in currency, against $43,992,360 for the same month last year. In the last ten months of the current fiscal year the imports, specie included, aggregated $352,500,000, or $57,000,000 less than for the same months of the preceding fiscal year. Compared with the same period of 1873-4, the decrease is $92,500,000, and with the like months of 1872-3, $153,700,000. The exports during the same period show an increase on those of last year of about $13,000,000, gold value, so far as respects goods; but as the specie payments have been light the figures for merchandise and specie combined exhibit a decrease of about $9,500,000. During this time there has been an excess of $90,000,000 in the exports over the imports, or at the rate of $108,000,000 a year; while, for the year next preceding the panic, there war a balance against us of $56,500,000.

THE *Financial Chronicle* calls the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to a certain provision in the Resumption act of 1875, with the request that some appropriate use be made of the facilities sanctioned in the law. That paper says:

"These facilities are ample. The first section, in which alone the fractional currency is referred to, declares that "the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States, silver coins of denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denomination; or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, sub-treasuries, public depositories, and postoffices of the United States, and upon such issue he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency, until the whole amount of currency outstanding shall be redeemed."

First, The Secretary may decide to issue the metallic currency for the discarded paper, by simply exchanging the one for the other at the various offices of the Treasury, and secondly, he may, if he does not to wait for this slow process of exchange, and he may issue the silver "through the mints, sub-treasuries, public depositories and postoffices," as may be useful to supply the country with small change.

The *Chronicle* holds that it is perfectly easy for the Secretary to place all the required coin upon the market, at least to the extent of about $14,000,000 of silver, now in the Treasury.

A RECENT address by the Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, now in session in Brooklyn, contains a noteworthy recognition of the fact that the Calvinistic scheme has been forced into wide modifications, and is certainly significant of growing mellowness. "American Calvinism," he said, "has thus demonstrated the truth that the law of fruitfulness and prosperity inheres in a law of balances, adjustments and reconciliation." He, he observed, it had become modified by its contact with other theological systems, and still more by its relations to the popular mind. It has been constrained to drop off all mere assumptions of authority and lay aside technicality, and state itself in the most lucid forms; to give reasons, proofs and demonstrations in order to commend itself to the popular confidence. It has therefore, become from the first a preachable and a preached theology, finding its best development rather in the pulpit than in the theological chair, and finding its place chiefly through the loving ministry who have proclaimed it. Men like EDWARDS and WITHERSPOON, HOPKINS and DWIGHT have given to American Calvinism its las scholastic and educational advantages, most flexible, persuasive, comforting forms of expression. The meeting of the Assembly has an importance peculiar to the church itself, in representing, though outside of this range it will not attract much attention. The most important feature is the fact that it is now an united body. Just twenty years ago the General Assembly met in New York city, but there were two bodies bearing the same name. They opened their proceedings the same hour but in different churches, and in their sessions they "ignored" each other entirely, each claiming to be the genuine General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. On one occasion they met, but it was as guests rather than ecclesiastics. They were invited to a steamboat excursion round the city, which they mutually enjoyed. At present they assemble not as Old School and New, but as a grandly united Christian power. It is also to be noticed that the Assembly is felt in Brooklyn as a healing influence much needed after the great scandal.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives some interesting statements concerning certain important scientific experiments now in progress at the Union Iron Works in that city, whose results promise to be of much permanent advantage to the people. The object of these experiments is to determine by careful scientific tests the strength and characteristics of American steel, iron and other metals, and how they compare with like articles of foreign production. Valuable discoveries have already been made, and the engineers making the investigations feel confident that the result of their labors will be to vastly improve and cheapen the manufacture of domestic metals. The information gathered will be carefully collated and placed at the disposal of the country at large. The members of the board having the investigation in charge are eminently qualified for the work assigned them, being selected from the army, navy and civil life. The board was organized by act of Congress, and $75,000 was appropriated at the last session to defray the expense. The work to be performed was carefully mapped out early, and each branch assigned to a sub-committee. Manufacturers have manifested great interest in the subject, and have liberally seconded the efforts of the Government to throw light on metal manufacture. The Union Iron Works furnish gratuitously the material, the required help, the machinery and all the necessary appliances for the elaborate tests to be made. The *Advertiser* says:

"No government has undertaken so extensive an investigation as the one now in progress. About twenty-five years ago the British Government appointed an Iron Commission under whose auspices many valuable discoveries were made. The formulas adopted by that board have been used by the English and nearly all other civilized people ever since. In fact, the investigations and discoveries then made gave British iron manufacturing a great impetus and made that country the recognized authority on iron matters the world over. But experience has demonstrated the need of a more extensive and thorough investigation. It has already been discovered that some of the tests used by the English are actually injurious to the metal. The sub-committee on chains and wire-ropes found that the formula employed by the British Admiralty for testing chain cables used in the navy was so injurious to the iron that frequently the chain was unfitted by the trial for the service for which it was designed. The same committee discovered a new process for testing the strength of chains which is superior in every way to the old one. The sub-committee on steels for tools, of which Chief Engineer David Smith, who is now here, is chairman, has also made some interesting and valuable experiments. The aim was to discover the best steel for various kinds of iron work. Tools of American manufacture were selected and also those of the best foreign make. Cast iron shafts of exactly the same quality, as nearly as they could be made, were provided, and the various tools employed on them. The tools were carefully weighed before and after use, and the shafts in the same way also weighed in each case. By subjecting the tools to practical tests of this sort, under exactly the same conditions, and noting the work accomplished and the effect on the tool, the best for the work was ascertained. The tools were then turned over to the sub-committee on chemical research, by whom they will be carefully analysed to discover the properties which made the one superior to the others. After the Commission has completed its work these results will be given to the country, and must be of immense advantage to steel manufacturers."

A LATE English school commissioner, now Bishop of Peterborough, refers to the American drift in education, and in some practical suggestions which can hardly fail to exert a wholesome influence on our school managers in this country. While we are, beyond all question, far ahead of the mother country in primary and secondary education, still we must acknowledge the force of the Commissioner's statements, as couched in the following language:

"The mistake that is commonly made in America is one, I think, which has its whole root in England—a confusion of thought between the processes that develop mental power, and a tendency to confine the work of the school to the latter. We *teach* what you know, what he does *not* know, and how knowledge is, in each case, acquired; in other words, education is the development and training of *faculties*, rather than, to use a favorite American word, the presentation to the mind of facts. What was Aristotle's conception of the man whom he calls thoroughly educated? Not a boy *full* of it, a man of encyclopœdic information, but a man of perfectly trained and well-balanced mind, able to apply to any subject that may occupy his attention its proper methods, and to draw from it its legitimate conclusions. Hence, the proper functions of a sound system of education are to quicken the intellectual and moral activity, memory, discipline the reason, cultivate the taste; and that is the best system which gives to each faculty of our complex nature its due and proportionate development. The American schools devote themselves far too exclusively to the two former aims; the latter two receive much less than they deserve. The results are such as might be expected from any one-sided and partial treatment of the human mind. Subjects are constantly superficially understood, misunderstood, and hence their stay in the memory is precarious and transitory, while, though facts are observed, they are not sufficiently classified and their reasoning power and the taste, the latter especially, are left to form themselves pretty much at will. The programmes of the schools, particularly in the higher grades, are too wide and multifarious. In nothing did the Boston schools seem to me to give greater evidence of good sense and wisdom than in the manifest desire they showed to contract their programmes into narrower limits, and to attach more importance to sound methods than to showy but superficial results."

This is a just condemnation of what we in Pittsburgh denominate "cramming." It is but just, however, to the school managers of this city to say that this subject is receiving due attention here, and that much has been and more will be made in our methods of teaching during the past year or so.

PRESENT indications are that the quiet but firm attitude taken by our Government in support of its demand for the extradition of WINSLOW will result in the surrender of the fugitive criminal, as though Earl DERBY would naturally dislike to make this concession after the correspondence that has been had on the subject. Should he yield it will not be the first triumph for Secretary FISH, as in the differences with foreign Governments since he has occupied his present position he has invariably succeeded in securing what he has asked, and in obtaining the concessions he has demanded. The progress of the case is watched with great interest in France, which is perhaps more nearly affected by the matter than any other nation, since nothing can make the people understand that there can be any possible excuse for giving hospitality and protection to the communists who shot the hostages and fired the monuments of Paris. In many respects the French extradition treaty is similar to ours, and particularly so far as it concerns the unconditional surrender of prisoners. In 1871, a Frenchman named BOUVIER went before the Court of Queen's Bench in England and claimed release from confinement under the plea that the laws of France were opposed to the act of Parliament of 1870. Sir ROBERT COLLIER was then Attorney General, and immediately argued against the release. Among other things he urged that the clearly evident intention of Parliament had been to avoid interference with existing treaties, and that section twenty-seven had been framed for that purpose. The Attorney General further remarked that the clause limiting the crimes for which Bouvier had been arraigned did not apply to the treaty. Chief Justice COCKBURN adopted these views without hesitation, or similar views, and used the following language:

"I rather hesitate to express an opinion as to the construction to be put upon section twenty-seven, although I can plainly see what was intended by the Legislature—namely, to save the existing treaties in their full integrity and force."

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN added that if the Court were called upon to give a decision it could not be otherwise than in accordance with the views held by the Attorney General. The French are very anxious to know the result, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not England will, in spite of the wording of the treaty, precedent and the above given opinions, maintain that a treaty based upon international law can be altered by statutory enactments.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD, the veteran political-economist, who has just returned from an extended European tour, devoted principally to a careful examination of the agricultural, industrial and financial condition of the various peoples of that quarter of the globe, expresses the opinion that France is the only country which to-day enjoys any real and substantial prosperity, and this he attributes to the fact that for seventy years she has maintained an intelligent and efficient system of protection to her industries, and that these industries have reached a higher degree of perfection than has ever before been seen by those of any country in the history of the world. He was assured by one of the most prominent bankers in England, less than a month ago, that never in his experience had he seen anything equal to the disaster, depression and ruin which, at that moment, surprised him on every side in the latter country. Mr. BAIRD asked him if after the crisis of 1866 things were not worse, and he replied that the crash of that period presented no parallel to the present state of affairs; that a class of men who were then unaffected are involved in the financial difficulties of the present time. Throughout all England there is a terrible feeling of gloom and depression. With regard to Germany, he holds that another five years of her present commercial and financial policy will reverse the relations in which France and herself stood to each other five years ago. Without probably understanding the condition of affairs BISMARCK appreciates its existence and has no desire to again measure strength with his recently vanquished enemy. In connection with this subject it appears that, according to the Bavarian *Vaterland*, the imports of merchandise into Germany, in excess of her exports, from January 1, 1870, to December 31, 1874, were $1,132,000. This will help to explain why the precious metals in Germany have not increased in quantity since the close of the war, notwithstanding the eleven hundred million dollars she received as "indemnity" from France. Respecting the lessons which these facts teach in connection with our own financial and industrial depression, Mr. BAIRD says they fully justify the policy of protection which we have pursued since 1861, and he calls upon the people to stand firmly by protection, and to disregard the teachings of the Democratic free-traders and their practical result, the MORRISON Tariff bill now before the House of Representatives.

ABOUT seven weeks after the end of each quarter of the fiscal year, the Treasury Department strikes its balance by making a full settlement of accounts. The daily statement of receipts is based upon the actual receipts at the Treasury from day to day, and not upon the settled accounts, which are presented in official shape at the end of each quarter. The following exhibit, which we condense from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Bulletin*, shows the settled accounts up to March 31st, making three-fourths of the current fiscal year. The statement is exclusive of the payments for interest on the public debt:

RECEIPTS.

	Quarter ending—			Total for nine mos.
	Sep. 30, '75.	Dec. 31, '75.	Mar. 31, '76.	
Cust's,	$44,233,628	$32,267,931	$38,203,353	$114,771,092
Internal rev	28,199,723	29,258,089	25,820,139	83,277,938
Sale of Pub. lds	308,641	286,966	244,769	839,258
Miscellan's	8,414,153	4,168,611	6,139,321	18,722,086
Total	$81,156,145	$65,900,519	$70,473,706	$217,610,370

EXPENDITURES.

War	$11,391,476	$ 8,973,126	$ 8,291,504	$ 28,656,106
Navy	7,959,662	5,761,818	5,015,016	18,736,496
Interior	11,066,862	7,745,941	8,243,821	27,056,764
Ind. affairs	18,673,672	16,561,669	15,907,643	51,171,785
Total	$49,329,988	$39,438,323	$35,151,850	$124,126,371

The payments of interest on the public debt amount to just about a round one hundred million dollars a year.

The receipts from customs and internal revenue, which make nearly all the receipts, are, up to May 23, as follows:

Customs, this month	$ 8,207,591
Customs, fiscal year	133,784,369
Internal revenue, this month	10,265,220
Internal revenue, fiscal year	104,536,973

The customs receipts have fallen off below anticipation, and the internal revenue receipts have exceeded anticipations, so that the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury will be almost realized. The estimates were: Customs, $156,000,000; internal revenue, $120,000,000. The month of June is usually our largest month for receipts, and for internal revenue receipts unusually good. The sinking fund has already been paid, all but a small sum. The Treasury will not receive quite as much money this year as was anticipated, but as an offset to this the appropriations were cut down considerably below the estimates.

THE twenty fourth quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, which has been in session at Baltimore for several weeks past, will probably adjourn to-day or to-morrow. The published accounts of its daily proceedings have aroused renewed interest in the great religious movement of the eighteenth century, one of the most important in its results in the history of mankind, since it was among the means of giving the North American continent the blessings of the Protestant religion. In the one hundred and forty years that have elapsed since the landing of the WESLEYS, Methodism has grown to be the largest religious society in America. It has now a million and a half of members, 10,000 itinerant preachers, 12,000 local preachers, 300,000 "probationers," a million and a half of children in its 20,000 Sunday schools, and the value of its property reaches the immense aggregate of $80,000,000. This wonderful result has been brought about by its itinerant system, which ranks with the Society of Jesus in the Roman Catholic Church, and the Moravian missionary system, as a means of spreading the knowledge of the Christian religion into remote corners of the earth and among all classes and conditions of men. The society has deserved and continues to merit great respect and consideration for its sincere devotion to temperance, to human freedom and to other great reforms. It is also doing much to preserve to the United States the inestimable blessings of non-sectarian schools and a free church in a free State.

MORE Cabinet changes have taken place under the administration of the present Executive than under that of any former President since the organization of the Government. The following list of the various ministers, with their respective terms of service, copied from the Rochester *Chronicle*, will prove useful for reference:

Secretaries of State—Ethn B. Washburne, of Illinois, March 5, 1869, resigned; Hamilton Fish, of New York, March 11, 1869.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, March 11, 1869, found to be ineligible; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, March 11, 1869; William A. Richardson, of Massachusetts, March 17, 1873; Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, June 4, 1874.

Secretaries of War—John M. Schofield, of Misseori, continued in office; John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, March 11, 1869; Wm. W. Belknap, of Iowa, October 13, 1869; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, March 7, 1876; J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, March 22, 1876.

Secretaries of the Navy—Adolph E. Borie, of Pennsylvania, March 5, 1869; George M. Robeson, of New Jersey, June 22, 1869.

Secretaries of the Interior—Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, March 5, 1869; Columbus Delano, of Ohio, November, 1870; Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, October, 1875.

Attorneys-General—John A. Creswell, of Maryland, March 5, 1869; James W. Marshall, *ad interim*, July 7, 1874; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, September 1st.

Attorneys General—Ebenezer R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, March 5, 1869; Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, June 16, 1869; George H. Williams, of Oregon, December 14, 1871; Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, May 15, 1875; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, May 22, 1876.

SOUTHERN Democratic papers are beginning to boldly advance the doctrine that the education of the masses, whether white or black, is "utterly indefensible," calculated to make them "discontented with the labors and pursuits to which they are necessarily confined," and "in irreconcilable conflict with the American theory of government, and with the Bible doctrine of paramount duty and responsibility." These atrocious sentiments are quoted from a late number of an influential Georgia paper, and we observe that the Legislature of that State has recently refused either to levy a tax or allow the people to tax themselves in their respective districts, for the support of common schools. The extreme reductions of the school funds in Alabama, Texas and Arkansas, so that teachers have been obliged, in many cases, to quit their schools, have the same nefarious object in view. In short, it will be found that in nearly all the Southern States dominated by the old Democracy there is a spirit of hostility to the public school system which forebodes no good to the poor whites and the negroes. It was to be hoped that the experience of the past fifteen years had instilled such views in that quarter of the country that a proper pride would be felt in all matters tending to and providing for the widest and best range of universal education, instead of which we have an insurrection against the spirit of the nineteenth century. Such is "reconstructed" Democracy.

IT TURNS out that the witness SEELYE, who gave the sensational testimony in the Louisiana investigation, is a person of infamous character. Even the New Orleans *Bulletin*, the organ of the White Leaguers, which hates Congressman MOREY with a devouring hatred, says:

"The witness deserves no credence whatsoever. His testimony is utterly valueless except as it may afford a clue to other and better testimony. Whatever atrocious transactions there may have been between him and one whom he implicitly obeyed as his master, he is altogether disqualified from bearing testimony respecting them. He might talk to us from sunrise until midnight about the wiry and wily little vagabond political trickster, and yet leave us unable to accept of a single allegation as truth unless otherwise known or proven to be true. * * * Such is his character (established by his own admissions, but before well known) that he cannot be believed. If we believe anything we must believe his admissions respecting his own criminal participation in transactions to which he charges that Morey was a party; but if he is guilty, as he admits, he is to be presumed to add perjury to his admitted crimes. We submit that the cause of reform and the prosecution of official corruption can get but meagre support from the statements of a self-confessed felon who confesses participation in the criminal acts in question. So little good can come from that species of evidence that it would be better to leave the record unincumbered with it. This is not the kind of evidence which we ought to place before the country. The occasion demands something more credible and more substantial."

OUR WESTERN MOLLIES.

The Assault on Watchman McBride at Gallitzin—Testimony Against the Parties Accused of the Crime.

[From the Altoona Mirror, 24th.]

Mr. Patrick O'Brian, the watchman, victim of the Mollie Maguire assault of last Saturday night, at Gallitzin, is still lying in a very dangerous condition and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. A strong case has been made out against Patrick and Martin Leonard and Thomas Howell, who are now in jail at Ebensburg charged with the dastardly crime. Saturday Mr. Mcllebaugh, a resident of Gallitzin, accompanied his son Blair, went before Esquire Parrish when the latter gave substantially the following testimony: On Saturday evening Patrick Leonard and Wm. Young were together, and Leonard asked Young to accompany him to Gallitzin; Young did so at requested; Leonard said he wanted Young to assist in bringing his (Leonard's) brother home; We met Martin Leonard at Bender's hotel, Gallitzin; asked him to go home; at this juncture a stranger (who subsequently was identified as Thomas Howell) appeared and said he would take Martin home; myself, the two Leonards, Pat and Martin, and Young then left Bender's and went up to Maulis' hotel; we left Martin Leonard and the stranger there; myself, Young and Patrick Leonard crossed the railroad, went up above watch box and Young said: "Wait; I'll fix him." Young and Leonard soon after came running back; all three of us started up the hill; about the middle of the hill I heard Young said: "I struck him with a stone." Leonard answered, "Yes; I saw his light go out." We all then went into Patrick Mc Dowd's house and Leonard had a drink. Left there about twelve o'clock and went down to our house; I went in. This was just after twelve o'clock—Sunday morning. Young said I saw one of the men that night. On Monday morning Patrick Leonard met me and said: "If there are any arrests made you swear that I had nothing to do with the affair." This evidence fully corroborated a lot of other witnesses already taken and shows how desperate the Molly Maguires really are. It seems to be no longer a question that the scoundrels have been purjuring themselves to free their fellows in crime when everit be came necessary. The case, as it now stands, is a strong one against Patrick Leonard, and if Mr. O'Brian should die their chances for stretching hemp will be decidedly good, a punishment which their crime seems to fully merit.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

British and Irish Exports to the United States.

[Dispatch to the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The following statement showing the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from Great Britain and Ireland to the United States during the four months ending April 30, 1876, compared with the corresponding period of 1875, has been furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

	1875.	1876.
Alkali, cwts	272,918	584,377
Apparel and articles	26,019	29,894
Beer and ale, bbls	18,097	9,982
Copper unwrought, cwts	20	20
Copper sheets, cwts	70	590
Cotton piece goods of all kinds, yards	26,137,300	26,732,500
Earthen and china ware, &c	206,922	202,784
Haberdashery, &c	273,427	133,359
Hardware and cutlery, &c	115,197	91,453
Iron—Pig, tons	16,235	11,944
Iron—Bar, axle, bott and rod, tons	870	709
Iron—Railroad of all kinds, tons	12,905	94
Iron—Hoop, sheets and boiler and iron plates, tons	566	601
Iron—Nail and spike, cwts	26,750	28,834
Iron—Cast or wrought, tons	1,878	1,982
Iron—Screws for propellers	1	422
Iron—Steel unwrought, tons	3,406	2,406
Lead—Pig, rolled, sheet, piping, &c., tons	2,048	1,632
Lined piece goods of all kinds, yards	46,438,200	35,584,900
Machinery, other than steam engines	64,474	94,754
Paper—Writing or printing, and envelopes, cwts	1,800	831
Paper-hangings, value	10,698	7,281
Salt, rock and white, tons	73,880	67,793
Silk—Broadstuffs, yards	188,500	99,040
Silk—Ribbons of all kinds & Silk—Other articles of silk only, &c	6,202	2,929
Silk—Articles of silk and other materials, &c	33,049	27,337
Spirits, British and Irish, gallons	7,464	16,094
Stationery other than paper, &c	17,310	12,813
Tin, unwrought, cwts	24,529	23,967
Wool—Alpaca and lama, lbs	9,727	5,752
Wool—Combing yarns	219,500	75,000
Wool—Woolen cloths, coatings, &c., yards	1,230,500	787,100
Wool—Worsted stuffs, yards	25,200,500	19,250,700
Wool—Carpets, yards	1,048,300	567,000

MURDER IN LYCOMING COUNTY.

An Old Farmer Beaten to Death in His Own Barnyard—No Clue to the Guilty Party.

[From the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin, 24th]

Curtis Martin, known as Jack, of McHenry township, living on Brown's run, was attacked by some person or persons unknown, and brutally murdered at his barn Monday morning about five o'clock, he having gone there to attend to the morning work. His wife was getting breakfast and noticed a person striking, as though hitting an animal; and, as there were porcupines about the barn, she said to her son, "Get up and go and help your father kill that porcupine." The boy went out and found his father dead, terribly mangled, with the club with which the deed was done lying by his side. There is no trace of the assassin; no clue, and Mr. Martin is not known to have had an enemy in the world. Brown's run is about sixteen miles from Jersey Shore up Pine creek. The friends of the deceased came to Jersey Shore last evening for a coffin, and the details of the tragedy obtained of them were very meager. It is not known that any efforts are making to trap the scoundrel.

District Attorney Hart to-day sent the Coroner and an officer to the scene of the murder.

The scene of the murder is on the mountain three miles from Jersey Mills and four miles above the forks of Pine creek. The skull of the old man was knocked in and one arm broken.

STATE NEWS.

Eggs ten cents a dozen in Erie.

An eel six feet in length was caught in the Schuylkill at Norristown, the other day.

Captain Bogardus will show Harrisburgers how to shoot pigeons on the 24 of June.

Mrs. Samuel High, of Fairville, Lancaster county, was killed by lightning on the 22d inst.

Potato bugs and young grasshoppers are reported to be very numerous in some sections of Northern Berks.

William Mayo, of Charlton, Clinton county, was found drowned in the boom at Williamsport on the 24th inst.

Michael Clark, aged seventy, was smothered by being covered with dust and refuse in a mine at Scranton on the 23d inst.

A meteoric stone, about a foot in circumference, fell in the town of Northumberland on Friday night. When found it was quite hot.

A child of five years, George Berger by name, fell under the cars at Marietta on the 23d inst., and was so badly crushed as to cause death in a few hours.

"Yellow Jack" Donohue has been added to the number of murderous Mollies in the Pottsville jail. He is charged with having conspired to murder Gomer James and others.

The Philadelphia classis of the Reformed Church have selected Pleasantville, Bucks county, and the first Friday in June, 1877, as the place and the time for the next meeting of the classis.

The town of Muncy, Lycoming county, is assessed at $180,422 as the real and personal estates of its inhabitants. The assessor is a sworn officer, but he must be of a gloomy turn of mind.

Patrick Flannery shot his step son, Patrick Mullarkey, at Ashland, Schuylkill county, on the 23d inst. The boy interfered to protect his mother from the old man's violence, hence the shooting.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Attendance Increasing—Thus Far we Beat Vienna.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The weather continues delightful, and the number of visitors at the Exposition grounds increasss from day to day. It is estimated that fully 40,000 people will be on the grounds to-day. During the first thirteen days of the Exhibition, according to the official figures, 498,838 people visited the grounds, or considerably more than three times the number that visited the Vienna Exposition during the same period.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Until further announcement the concerts by Theodore Thomas' Orchestra have been suspended, compensation for the present week being guaranteed. It seems to-day that new arrangements will soon be made and the concerts continued.

Decoration Day will be observed to the usual extent, and with more than commonly impressive ceremonies.

The weather to-day is delightful, and the attendance at the Exposition grounds is very large. Krupps monster gun has arrived on the ground, and to-day preparations have commenced for putting it in position. To-morrow the bankers and brokers' building, east of the Art Gallery, is to be formally opened with appropriate ceremonies.

The Weather and Attendance—Organization of Judges—Rules and Regulations—Display of Rhododendrons—The Crowd Tends Toward Lunches and Cheap Boarding Houses—The Knights Templar.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1876.

When this writing meets the eyes of your readers, nearly one-tenth of the golden hours allotted to the Exposition will have flown; and they have been days comprising most favorable opportunities for examination. Some rain and generally cool weather, but probably averaging much better than the remainder will do.

There was a little dust to-day after two days' sunshine, just enough to indicate what more warm days and a wind higher than a pleasant, healthful breeze might do. The number in attendance appeared still larger than on Wednesday, and the appearance betokened a larger proportion from the rural districts. These be they from whom the Exposition and the citizens are expecting so much, but in whom they are bound to be more or less disappointed. They do not come prepared to stay so long as desired, and too much like the wife of the celebrated John Gilpin,

"Who, though on pleasure bent,
Was of a frugal mind."

There is too much lunch eating, cheap boarding house hunting and cozening to be profitable to those who have made calculations upon unlimited numbers, and well filled purses of the visiting public. There are many places where the large number who desire to come and stay a few days, with moderate and plain accommodations, can be gratified, and it will be a part of the duty of the COMMERCIAL to point out these places, as well as those which have luxurious surroundings for such persons as have expensive tastes and corresponding bank accounts. Unless one knows precisely where he can go and what he can do before he arrives in the city, his visit is likely to cost him twice as much as he calculated, and he may lose two or three valuable days in searching for accommodations, before he is suited. But of this more hereafter.

The judges met to-day to complete their organization. The rules and regulations for their government are as follows:

First. Awards are based upon written reports attested by the signatures of their authors.

Second. Two hundred and fifty judges have been appointed to make such reports, one-half of whom are foreigners and one-half are citizens of the United States. They have been selected for their known qualifications and character, and are presumed to be experts in the groups to which they have been respectively assigned. The foreign members of this body have been appointed by the commissioner of each country, in conformity with the distribution and allotment to each, adopted by the United States Centennial Commission. The judges from the United States have been appointed by the Centennial Commission.

Third. Reports and awards shall be based upon inherent and comparative merits. The elements of merit to be held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purpose, and cheapness of production to public wants economy and cost.

Fourth. To facilitate the examination by the judges of the articles exhibited, they have been classified into groups. For each of these groups a competent number of judges (foreign and American) has been assigned by the United States Centennial Commission. Besides these, certain subjects in the departments of agriculture and horticulture, which will form temporary groups, and judges will be assigned to special groups, and judges will be assigned to them hereafter.

Fifth. The judges will meet for organization on May 25, in the Judges' Hall of the Pavilion. They will enter upon the work of examination with as little delay as practicable, and will recommend rewards without regard to the nationality of the exhibitor.

Sixth. The judges assigned to each group will choose from among themselves a chairman and a secretary. They must keep regular minutes of their proceedings. Reports recommending awards shall be made and signed by a majority of the judges, stating the grounds of the proposed award, and such reports shall be accepted and the acceptance signed by a majority of the judges in each group.

Seventh. The report of the judges recommending awards based on the standards of merit referred to in Section III., must be transmitted by the Chief of the Bureau of Awards not later than July 31st, to be transmitted by him to the Centennial Commission.

Eighth. Awards will be finally decreed by the United States Centennial Commission, in compliance with the act of Congress of June 1, 1872, and will consist of a diploma signed by the President of the United States of the award, together with a diploma and a uniform bronze medal.

Ninth. Upon matters not submitted for competitive trial, and upon such others as may be named by the commission, the judges will prepare reports showing the progress made during the past one hundred years.

Tenth. Vacancies in the corps of judges will be filled by the authority which made the original appointment.

No exhibitor competing for an award shall be eligible as a judge.

An exhibitor, who is not the manufacturer or producer of the article exhibited, shall not be entitled to an award.

Eleventh. The Chief of the Bureau of Awards will be the representative of the United States Centennial Commission in its relations to the judges. Upon request he will decide all questions which may arise during the proceedings in regard to the interpretation and application of the rules adopted by the commission relating to awards, subject to an appeal to the commission.

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.

F. A. WALKER, Chiefof Bureau of Awards.

After calling the roll and some further instructions, the groups of judges met and perfected their organization.

The parties opposed to opening the Exhibition on Sunday held an indignation meeting in Musical Fund Hall last night, and satisfied themselves that the commission were right, but have not made any converts from the majority on this other side. There was as much moderation in the expression of their views as was expected, but no new arguments were adduced. The discussion will still go along.

In visiting the grounds to-day, the annex to the horticultural building proved a great attraction, with the Rhododendrons in full bloom. They are the finest seen here from the gardens of Waterer, near Woking, Surrey, England. They were six weeks at sea, but from appearances the journey could have done them little harm.

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THE BAPTISTS.

Annual Meeting of the Publication Society—The Work of the Past Year.

BUFFALO, May 25.—The annual meeting of the American Baptist Publication Society took place to-day. The annual report shows the total receipts from all sources for the year ending March 1, 1876, $564,064. This sum embraces $180,203 given specially for building, leaving the ordinary business receipts for the year $373,861. Eighteen new publications have been added to the list for the past year, of which 57,300 copies have been printed. Of former publications there have been printed during the year 152,600 copies of books and 183,500 copies of trac